The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5565. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Final Action on the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill.

The Lords' Amendments Agreed to in the Commons.

Reported Victories by General Jordan's Troops in Cuba.

Arrival of the French Cable Expedition at Duxbury.

Execution of Murderers in Virginia and Missouri.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill in the Commons—Mr. Gladstone's Advice—Speech of Mr. Disraeli—The Amendments Agreed to.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. GLADSTONE rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation. He called attention to the excision from the preamble of the words specifying the appropriation of the surplus, but as the point was better indicated in the bill he thought it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical and abstract declaration in the preamble. The reinsertion of the date of 1871 was not a token of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the Houses. He reviewed the other amendments which had been met with objections, and said the substance of the Government proposals had remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that might have been uttered tending to embitter the question, and *he* apologized for any warmth of feeling that he might have shown. He congratulated the House on the satisfactory settlements which had been arrived at, and praised the ability and moderation with which the debates had been conducted by Earl GRANVILLE and Lord CAIRNS. He hoped the disestablished Church would develop within her the qualities by which her great career would be marked out for her, and that God would speed her in her new career.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, member for Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point agreed upon was one which all must accept. In case of an adverse decision we must bow to the superior force of those who control events; and when that time has come, it is folly to refuse to see and acknowledge the fact. He thought the compromise was substantially a concession to the Church, and concluded his speech with a compliment to Mr. GLADSTONE on the tone and temper of the debate.

Right Hon. Mr. DISRAELI said that when the difference between the Houses was only a matter of detail, he felt that a delay in the settlement was only a doubtful advantage, and might result in disasters and difficulties of no inconsiderable kind. Compromise was not unconditional surrender. The most essential points in the amendments had been assented to, and he thought that the House and the country would deem the compromise fair and just. He hoped that the present would be the last occasion when political circumstances would be dealt with by abstract principles. We had been on the eve of a collision, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the two Houses, at a time when each had deported itself in a manner to show the possession of the confidence and satisfaction of the country. Surely all would hail with satisfaction, and ratify with pleasure, the settlement arrived at, which was satisfactory and statesmanlike.

After the conclusion of Mr. DISRAELI's speech the amendments were agreed to without a division.

The result was received with great cheering.

The Colliery Disaster—Greater Loss of Life than at First Reported.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 23.

The loss of life by the explosion at the St. Helen's Colliery yesterday was much greater than at first reported. Fifty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the pit.

The Telegraph Bil—An Important Provision.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

One of the provisions of the Telegraph bill, now before Parliament, binds the Post Office Department to collect and distribute messages by the submarine cables.

Owing to severe storms in Ireland during the past few days the telegraph wires have worked badly, whereby dispatches from and to America have been delayed.

Unvailing of the Peabody Statue

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

The Prince of WALES unvailed the Peabody statue near the Exchange to-day with imposing ceremonies. Minister MOTLEY, the Lord Mayor, and Miss COUTTS were among the spectators present. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony.

Lord CARRINGTON has been found guilty of assault on Mr. MURRAY, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

FRANCE.

The New President of the Council—Freedom of Speech Declared for.

PARIS, Friday, July 23.

DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, on installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says: "The party of the Left already reveals the germs of division, antagonism and rivalry, between its members favoring Parliamentary Government, and the Democrats."

Sudden Departure of Ishmael Pasha.

PARIS, Friday, July 23.

ISHMAEL PASHA unexpectedly sailed to-day from Marseilles for Alexandria. It is rumored that a rupture with the Sultan is the cause of his departure.

SPAIN.

Exile of Officers—Another Conspiracy—Arrival of Minister Sickles.

MADRID, Friday, July 23.

The Generals and the other officers of the army who were recently arrested for fomenting insurrection have been exiled to the Canary Islands.

Another conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated by the authorities. Its object was the assassination of ZOULLA, the newly-appointed Minister of Justice.

General SICKLES, the new American Minister, has arrived here.

Much excitement is created by the Carlist agitation, and many arrests are made daily. The Government hesitates whether to confine itself to civil measures to repress the disorder, or proclaim martial law.

BELGIUM.

The New and the Old American Ministers.

BRUSSELS, Friday, July 23.

HENRY S. SANFORD, the retiring American Minister, yesterday had an audience of leave, and Mr. JONES, the new Minister, presented his credentials. The occasion was one of the usual congratulatory speech-making.

GREECE.

Suppression of Foreign Embassies.

ATHENS, Friday, July 23.

The Greek Government has determined to suppress all foreign Embassies except that of Constantinople. The army and navy are to be reduced.

TURKEY.

Refusal of the Sultan to See the Viceroy of Egypt—Appointments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, July 23.

The Sultan has refused to receive the Viceroy of Egypt.

KOURCHID PACHA and HASCAN PACHA have been appointed members of the Grand Council, and MUSTAPHA a member of the Council of Ministers.

INDIA.

Rise of the Kirgheses against the Russian Authority.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

A telegram from Bombay, dated July 20, has the following: It is reported that the Kirgheses have risen against the Russian authority. All Toorkestan is disturbed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Continuation of the Rebellion in Uruguay—Lopez Surrounded.

LISBON, Friday, July 23.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here yesterday, bringing dates from the City of Buenos Ayres to the 20th ult., and Montevideo to the 21st. The news was quite important. The rebellion in different parts of Uruguay continued, though Montevideo and the country immediately adjacent were tranquil.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announced that LOPEZ was surrounded in the Cordilleras. The Paraguayan rear guard checked 2,000 Brazilians who were in pursuit, and then crossed the Upper Parana without molestation.

CUBA.

Late Engagements—Defeat of the Spaniards—Reported Repulse of General Valmaseda's Command by General Jordan's Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 23.

Advices received in this city from the leaders in the Cuban army to the 15th, state that on the 13th and 14th the troops of General QUESADA, stationed between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, were attacked by General LETONA, and in both instances were repulsed—on the first day with a loss of fifty killed and wounded, and on the second with over one hundred. The Cubans retain their position of siege before Puerto Principe.

The troops under General FIGUERRO, of General JORDAN's command, occupying a position some forty miles from St. Jago de Cuba, were attacked on the 12th by a Spanish force of over 1,200, and said to have been commanded by General VALMASEDA in person. After three hours' fighting the Spaniards were compelled to give up the attack.

The next day, having been reinforced, the Spanish General renewed the attack with great vigor. Three assaults were made on the Cuban position, and in each the Spaniards were repulsed. In the last attack their loss was so great that they were compelled to precipitately retreat. General JORDAN participated in the second day's fight. The loss of the Cubans is set down at sixty-two killed and wounded. Among the killed were two officers. The Spanish loss is reported to have been over 300. They made good their retreat to St. Jago. The Cubans are in good spirits and affected but little by the cholera and vomit, so prevalent among the Spanish troops.

Decree from the Captain-General—Confiscation of the Grapeshot's Cargo.

HAVANA, Friday, July 23.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a stringent decree, with the object of avoiding frauds and simplifying the collection of Custom dues.

The cargo of the schooner *Grapeshot* has been confiscated at Jamaica by the British authorities, because of her violation of the neutrality laws.

The owners of the plantations within the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos are arming companies to defend themselves. Rebel guerillas have cut the railroad near Santo Espiritu.

President Grant at the Branch—An Old-Fashioned Jersey Clam Bake Attended—The Coming Ball.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 23.

President GRANT and family, after a short visit to New-York, returned last evening, and attended the hop given in the parlors of the Stetson House. This morning the President and family drove, in a beautiful turn-out, through the country. Returning to the hotel, carriages were in waiting for them to drive to an old-fashioned Jersey clam-bake on JOHN HOEY's grounds. The following committee of friends accompanied him: Thomas Murphy, Joseph Seligman, William Leech, Benj. H. Brewster, Lewis B. Brown, L. Pettee, B. H. Page, Colonel Howe and Charles A. Stetson, Jr. After a short drive they arrived on the grounds, and were escorted to where the bake was to take place and witnessed the operation of the manner of baking. After a delay of half an hour the guests sat down and partook of the clams very freely. After the feast the President and friends had their pictures taken. After a few remarks by the President cheers were given, and the guests departed.

The arrangements are now nearly complete for the complimentary ball to be given in honor of President GRANT, at the Stetson House, on Monday, July 26. General Sherman and General Sheridan, General McDowell, Generals Wallen, McKeever, Ingalls, Gilmore, Barnard, Wright, and all the officers of the Department of the East, will be present; also many of the naval officers of this station. Invitations have been sent to the Governors of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey and Connecticut, to the Mayors of New-York and Philadelphia, and to many distinguished editors and citizens. There is a great interest felt among all the residents of Long Branch to make the ball a complete success, and no efforts are being spared by the Committee of Arrangements to render this compliment to the President what it should be. The military bands of Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton have tendered their services and will be present upon the occasion.

The Forthcoming International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 23.

An International Industrial Exhibition, under the management of the Mechanics' Institute, will be opened in this city on the 6th of October next, and continue during the month. The spacious fire-proof skating rink and adjacent grounds, covering an area of 50,000 square feet, have been secured for the purpose. The different railway, steamboat and express companies have agreed to return, free of charge, all goods on exhibition. Application will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury to permit articles from Canada to be bonded and returned free of revenue dues. Circulars containing details will be forwarded to manufacturers and producers in every part of the country. Buffalo, from its peculiar location in regard to lake navigation and railway facilities, offers superior advantages to contributors, and great results are predicted.

THE NEW CABLE.

Arrival of the Expedition at Duxbury—Excitement in the Town—Proposed Celebration of the Event.

DUXBURY, Mass., Friday, July 23.

The French Cable fleet has fully accomplished its mission. Unexpectedly it was announced off Highland Light, Boston, at 2 o'clock this morning, and many came to Duxbury to witness the landing. The citizens of this place descried the fleet by 3 o'clock this morning. The shore end was spliced to the deep-sea cable at about sunrise, and the fleet, consisting of the *Chiltern* and *Scanderea*, came steadily and rapidly to Duxbury. From 12 to 1 o'clock the people poured in rapidly to the beach at this place, which is two miles in an air-line from Duxbury, but six miles by the highway. There were from 500 to 1,000 waiting and watching the approach of the fleet. The *Scanderea*, having finished her work, was a mile in advance, and anchored first, at 1:45, about half a mile from the shore. The *Chiltern*, which had been paying out the shore end, was soon up and anchored at 2 o'clock. A perfect swarm of small vessels hovered around the fleet, and when it anchored a large number of citizens boarded the *Chiltern*, all of whom were hospitably entertained. During the next two hours preparations were made to land the shore end. The cable was pulled out by hand and coiled on a barge, which was pulled ashore by the sailors in another boat. The end was landed at 5 o'clock amid the booming of artillery on the vessels, and the cheers of the multitude on shore. The people caught hold of the cable and helped pull it up to the Cable House, where it was spliced to the land cable, which is to run in a trench to Duxbury. About 6 o'clock all the arrangements were successfully carried out, and the best of feeling prevailed. The land line is incomplete, but it is expected to be in working order by Tuesday. The cable is in perfect working order, and messages were sent and received up to 5 o'clock this evening.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, July 23.

At a meeting of the Common Council last night, on recommendation of the Mayor, an order was adopted providing for a proper celebration on the part of the city of the successful laying of the French cable. A committee was appointed to arrange the details.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of the Mulatto Riddick, at Portsmouth, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, July 23.

PETER RIDDICK, a mulatto, was hung to-day for the murder, last January, of CORNELIUS HAYS, a market-man, who was on his way to his home in the country. The execution took place quietly within the jail yard, and was attended with but little excitement outside. RIDDICK said but little. He briefly thanked the Sheriff and his subordinates for the kindness shown him, and made no allusion to the murder or to his own guilt or innocence. He met his fate very coolly, and ascended the scaffold apparently without the least fear or trepidation.

Before the war RIDDICK was a slave in Isle of Wight County, and belonged to Mr. KEENY CHAPMAN. During hostilities he left his master's home, and coming to Norfolk enlisted in a negro infantry regiment known as the Second District, made up to fill the quota of volunteers required from the District of Columbia. He served the term of his enlistment at Key West, New-Orleans, on the Rio Grande, and at other points, returning at the close of the war and marrying a sister of CALVIN SAWYER, who has been sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen years for being with RIDDICK when the murder was committed. RIDDICK's career has since been one of listless indolence and general vagabondism, mixed with a good deal of varied crime. An incorrigibly bad character, a constant and inseparable familiar of the Police Court, he was oftener in jail than out, and was imprisoned for burglary at the time he was apprehended for the murder of HAYS.

RIDDICK was 38 years of age, a stout-built, muscular negro. In appearance he was a fair specimen of a hardy, bacon-colored plantation slave.

During the preparations for the execution, a frame building in process construction in the vicinity fell, seriously injuring seven workmen.

Execution of the Colored Man William Edwards at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 23.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, a colored man, who was convicted of killing LEWIS WILSON, another colored man, at a negro ball last Winter, was executed in the jail yard this afternoon.

The murder was committed at a dance-house on Sixteenth-street, on the night of the 5th of December, 1868. EDWARDS was convicted of the murder by the Criminal Court of St. Louis County, and sentenced to be hung by Judge PRIMM on the 12th day of June last. The culprit was respited by the Governor, and the execution postponed until the 23d of July.

EDWARDS was an intelligent-looking mulatto, about 22 years of age. Last month, when the time fixed for his execution was drawing near, he was visited almost daily by large numbers of colored people, who prayed and sang in front of his cell, and succeeded by incessant supplications in convincing him of the truth of religion and the efficacy of purification by immersion, as practiced in the Baptist Church. The large bathing tub in the jail was filled with water, and the repentant murderer was baptized. After the postponement of the execution, the visits of his colored friends were less frequent, but the regenerated sinner was contented, and required but little consolation. A reporter of a city paper who visited him a day or two ago found him apparently with a realizing sense of his position, but he did not appear to be laboring under any marked depression of spirits. He responded to the inquiries put to him with becoming coolness and self-possession. He was asked if he desired to make any statement in regard to his case, and replied: "I tell you I think I did so once before, to a man that was around here, and I think it hurt me more than it done me good; but I can say this much, I'm sorry I killed the man." In reply to a question whether his friends were making any effort with the Governor in his behalf, to procure a commutation of punishment, he replied: "I don't know that anybody is doing anything or not for me with the Governor. There has been some of my colored friends here, but I can't say whether they are doing anything or not. I did not ask them to do anything. They asked me if I wished them to do something. I said of course I would like them to do so. The trouble is, I have got no friends in the world; nobody is a friend to me but God."

The Deputy Jailer remarked that he thought his statement could do him no harm, but, on the contrary, might, if published, call attention to his case. After some hesitation, he proceeded with the narrative, which is in his own language, as follows:

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

My version, as I stated before, was true. The first beginning was this: I gave a ball—me and another young man and his niece. WILLIAM WALKER and WALKER's wife, and Mrs. PHILLIPS, a single woman, rented a house. I rented one room of the house. WILSON came to the ball. I do not know at what time he came. The fuss occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock. The woman that I had was my wife. I was married to her in secesh times, at Lexington, Mo., but I had no papers to show that she was my wife. She was on the floor with WILSON, making a set for the dance. She was standing on the side of the room, when WILSON stepped over to where she was and made insulting proposals to her. Then she told him she wasn't any of that kind. He said, "You are." She called him a liar. He said to her, "If you call me a liar I'll smack you." She replied, "If you tell me I am one of that kind I do call you a liar," upon which WILSON hauled off and gave her a smack, knocking her down. I went to him and asked him what he smacked NANCY for. He asked me what had I got to do with it. He cursed me, hauled back and struck me, knocking me down. Then I told him not to strike me again. He put his hand behind him, like as if he was going to get a slung-shot. He made at me again. As he made at me I cut at him, and then I retreated from the front door to the middle door of the room, and as I got there WILSON struck me with a slung-shot on the back of my neck. The blow stunned me. After he struck me I again retreated and went into the yard, when ALLEN PAYNE (WILSON's cousin) struck me three times with a chair on my left shoulder. HENRY JOHNSON, one of the crowd, threw a stone beer-pitcher at me and just missed my head. SAM PRINCE then threw a stone at me, which missed me. Then I went out into the yard, and ALLEN and LOUIS WILSON both jumped upon me. After they got me down in a narrow place, between a coal shed and the house, WILSON commenced stamping upon me. I scrambled and got up. WILSON had me by the collar. He pushed me up to the side of a fence and choked me. ALLEN PAYNE then said, "Let me get hold of the black ——, and I'll fix him." WILSON said, "Never mind, I've got the ——, I'll fix him myself!" When WILSON had me side of the fence he beat me as long as he could, and stooped down to get a stick to hit me with. Just as he stooped down to get the stick I cut him with a knife. It was a steamboat knife. I stood right there. I was not sensible of what I did, but was very mad. I'm sorry I killed him. Still it's done now and can't be helped; that's all. I was arrested three-quarters of an hour afterward. I am 22 years of age; was born at Hopkinsville, Ky. I belonged to Mr. F. C. SHARP, a lawyer in this city; my mother was a nurse in his father's family; I was raised by him. He brought me to Lexington, Mo. He afterward sent for me to come to St. Louis to drive carriage for him. Since coming to St. Louis I ran the river for some time. Since my imprisonment preacher ANDERSON, preacher WHITE and preacher BROOKS came to see me, but they don't come to see me now; I don't know the reason why they don't come

A FEARFUL SCENE.

It was believed by many that the Governor would grant a reprieve and commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Such proved not to be the fact, however, and the Sheriff and his officials proceeded to the execution of the sentence. When the trap was sprung and the man had dropped, it was discovered that the rope was a little too long, which allowed the culprit's toes to touch the ground. An awful scene then occurred. For a moment the body remained perfectly still, after which violent contortions commenced, during which the man's legs and arms were swung and drawn in every direction. The rope was immediately shortened by drawing it up, but the writhing of the poor wretch continued for some minutes, and it was not until he had struggled fearfully for thirteen minutes that he was pronounced dead. On cutting the body down, after hanging twenty-five minutes, it was found that the neck was broken.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Senator Hendricks in San Francisco—Mining Matters—Arizona Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 23.

Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, and party arrived to-night.

The first fruit car on the Central Pacific Road left Sacramento to-day. The load was principally of plums and pears for Chicago, and a few boxes of grapes for New-York.

The Ophir Mining Company levied an assessment of $3 per share, delinquent, Aug. 25.

The French frigate *Astree*, Admiral OLONE, arrived from Victoria, V. I., to-day.

Arizona advices to July 12, state that the Indians killed the mail carriers and partially destroyed the mails between Tucson and Massita, and that other outrages are noted. It is estimated that 300 well-armed Indians were on the 1st of July in the Caspedre Valley, near Tucson County. The Eighth Cavalry killed eight Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Vede.

From the Pacific to the Atlantic—Progress of the Pioneer Through-Car from California to New-York.

HAMILTON, Canada, Friday, July 23.

PULLMAN's palace sleeping-car "Wahsatch" passed here on the Pacific Express, over the Great Western Line, this morning, with thirty passengers, who chartered the car in California, and will make the trip through to New-York in six days and a half. Among the party are two gentlemen connected with the French Government, who are going to New-York to catch Saturday's steamer for Havre. From the Pacific coast to Paris the journey will be made in seventeen or eighteen days. The party was not delayed at any point during the whole journey, the connections being close and certain, and they express themselves greatly pleased with all the appointments of the route.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Thursday, July 23.

PULLMAN's palace car "Wahsatch" passed here this noon, filled with passengers direct from California. This is the pioneer car, through without change, and will arrive in New-York, at the Hudson River Depot, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

White Sulphur Springs, Va.—Opening Fancy Masquerade Ball.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., }
Friday, July 23. }

The opening fancy and masquerade ball of the season, given by the proprietors to their guests, took place this evening with great eclat. All parts of the Union were represented. The spacious ball-room was crowded with gay masqueraders, and there was a large number outside unable to gain admission. From 600 to 700 persons were in the ball-room; among the number, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, and his lady, W. W. Corcoran, General Pickett, Messrs. Merritt, Thayer, Kenner and Lyons, and Generals Thomas, Ewing, Wise and Couner, Ex-Mayor Berrett, Judges White, Betts and Burnham. At 12 o'clock the guests sat down to a sumptuous champagne supper.

Incendiary Fires in Poughkeepsie—Considerable Excitement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, July 23.

There is much excitement here over incendiary fires. Three have occurred since yesterday noon. To-night, though there was a vigilant watch kept upon it, a large barn belonging to ROBERT SANFORD, Esq., was entirely destroyed. The loss was $2,000, which is covered by insurance. Thus far the fires have been confined to the area of a block. At a late hour to-night the Police force of this city was trebled. Mayor MORGAN has offered a heavy reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

Appearance of the Caterpillar on the Cotton in Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., Friday, July 23.

The *Daily Times* of this morning contains the following, which confirms the report concerning the caterpillar: "We learn from Messrs. HARDIE and ROBENSON, cotton factors in this city, who have taken great pains to investigate the subject, that the caterpillar has made its appearance on the cotton in the black lands, the canebrake region, in the western part of the county."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, July 23.—PULLMAN's palace car "Wahsatch" passed here this noon, filled with passengers direct from California. This is the pioneer car through without change, and will arrive in New-York at the Hudson River depot at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 23.—HARRY SAFFORD, the Sunday-School pioneer of Ohio, died at his residence in this city this afternoon, aged 82 years.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—The Newark and New-York Railroad was opened to the public today. Sixteen excursion trains were run over the road between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on which were carried 14,000 people without accident. The trips with heavy trains were made between Newark and New-York in from 25 to 30 minutes. The road will be opened for regular passenger business on Monday, Aug. 2, when thirty trains will be run daily each way over the road.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Bishop WHITEHOUSE has postponed the trial of Rev. Mr. CHENEY until the 29th of July. Three warehouses were destroyed by fire at Pekin, Ill., yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

DETROIT, July 23.—Ex-Governor CRAPO died at his residence in Flint this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Position of Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy—Contradiction of Reports—Dispatches from General McMahon—Financial Matters—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 23.

The story that Mr. LEMUS has been deposed from the Presidency of the Cuban Junta in this country does not appear to have any foundation. Prominent Cubans say that it is absolutely untrue, and request a contradiction, as in their opinion it is calculated to injure the Cuban revolutionary cause. Mr. LEMUS' exact official position in this country is said to be as follows: He is the only accredited agent of the Revolutionary Republican Government of the Island of Cuba, and what is known as the Junta in New-York has been formed by him. The Junta is composed of friends and natives of Cuba, who have been called together by Mr. LEMUS for the purpose of advising and aiding him in carrying out the objects for which the revolutionists are struggling. The individual members of the Junta are acting under no authority from the Revolutionary Government, and have no power whatever to interfere with Mr. LEMUS. The interference of the United States Marshal in preventing the departure of expeditions for Cuba was utterly beyond Mr. LEMUS' control, and so far as recent events are concerned, he cannot be justly held responsible for their failure, having been hundreds of miles absent from New-York City. Mr. MACIAS, who is said to be elevated to the position held by Mr. LEMUS, is a Cuban, but he has not been in Cuba for a long time, and he has been in the United States only fifteen days. The reports in circulation on this subject are inaccuracy in other particulars. Mr. LEMUS has never had an interview or a conversation with Senator SUMNER, and, so far from despairing of the Cuban cause, he is represented to be now more sanguine than ever that it will be finally successful.

GENERAL M'MAHON.

The State Department has received a large bundle of dispatches from Minister MCMAHON, but the information contained in them is merely what was given in recent newspaper correspondence. General MCMAHON acknowledges the receipt of his letter of recall, which was sent to him by Minister WASHBURNE during that gentleman's brief stay at the head of the State Department; and, in reference to LOPEZ, says that he does not consider that he, LOPEZ, is so near the end of his career as people have been led to suspect.

BURNING OF THE CANTERBURY.

Canterbury Hall, a local theatre, which has for some years past enjoyed a reputation something similar to that of "444," in New-York, was totally burned this morning. Forty years ago the Canterbury, then known as the American Theatre, was the leading place of amusement in this city, and had the honor of having an inauguration ball held within its walls in 1840, at the commencement of HARRISON's administration. The indecent character of the performances there for the last eight or nine years led to its frequent closure by the Police, and, except the proprietors, its depraved patrons and others interested in it, very few regret its destruction.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 23.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter from the Assistant Assessor of Junction City, Kansas, relative to the liability of a building association to special tax of the broker or auctioneer, whose President or Secretary, by virtue of the provision of the constitution and by-laws thereof, sells at public auction the loans of the association, says: "No special tax is, in my opinion, imposed under the Internal Revenue law in respect to the specified business of selling at auction, as is stated, the loans of the association. It is not, properly speaking, the money which is sold, but the use of the same."

EXCHANGES OF GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Comptroller of the Currency:

JULY 23.

SIR: Referring to my letter of May 14th ult., I have decided to permit the substitution of Ten-forties for Five-twenties, or the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted; the Ten-forties to be received at eighty-five per cent. of their par value, and all other six per cent. gold-bearing bonds at ninety per cent. The six per cent. currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad will not be received as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold-bearing bonds is subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following was to-day addressed, by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to a banking firm in New-York City:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE COMP'LLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1869. }

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 22d inst., to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to exchanges of circulation securities of national banks, has been referred to this office with instructions from the Secretary to the effect that, hereafter, the exchanges of all gold-bearing bonds held for circulation security will be permitted on the basis heretofore adopted: that is, for Ten-forty bonds eighty-five per cent., all other gold-bearing six per cent. bonds ninety per cent. of their par value. The six per cent. currency bonds, issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroads, will not be received as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold-bearing bonds is subject to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX,
Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency of the fourth issue, ten and fifteen cent, already issued, is $120,000.

THE POWERS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

In reply to an inquiry on the subject of the authentication of papers by Notaries Public, the Secretary of the Treasury says the act of September 16, 1850, confers on Notaries Public the same powers as Justices of the Peace of any State or Territory have to take and certify to oaths, affirmations and acknowledgments, and the same when certified under the hand and official seal of such Notary shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such Justice or Justice, of the Peace. "But on any trial for perjury or subornation of perjury committed in any such oaths or affirmations taken or made as aforesaid, the seal and signature of the Notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such Notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence." The Secretary adds: In view, therefore, of the foregoing, it seems that no rule can properly be prescribed for the government of the several officers of the Treasury Department, but that each head of an office shall exercise his own judgment in passing upon the sufficiency of the evidence of the official character of a Notary Public.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR WILKINS.

JOHN G. WILKINS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh New-York District, has tendered his resignation to the Department, and has been accepted.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Harvard and Yale Crews on Lake Quinsigamond.

HARVARD AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Closest Contested Races in Many Years.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 23, 1869.

This place is all astir to-day. The races, the exciting College boat races, come off this afternoon, and a great crowd is starting out to see them. Four miles away from town, in the hollow of the hills, lies a charming little lake, called Quinsigamond, where for years past the irrepressible collegians of Yale and Harvard have held their annual contests at the oar. To reach it, something of an overland journey is required, and Worcester has turned out every imaginable vehicle to accommodate the thousands that are determined to see the regatta. Special trains are running, which carry suffocating car-loads of spectators to within a mile of the course, while the other road is crowded and jammed with carriages and stages loaded down with profitable passengers. Among the strangers attracted here to-day, conspicuous of course are the students of the two Universities—Yalensians floating blue colors, Harvard men bright magenta, and all wearing a look of unlimited confidence in the success of their respective crews. Graduates have come to see the contest; laughing girls, with red and blue ribbons are going to the lake, while citizens, boating men, sporting men, and people by scores and hundreds are moving in the same direction like a wave. The crowd this year, if not so large as at some of the previous races, is of very respectable dimensions, and the many points of view on either shore of the lake will not remain unoccupied.

The crews that pull this afternoon are the representative oarsmen of Yale and Harvard. It is true that the four best rowers of the latter University are absent to try their mettle with our English cousins in the forthcoming international boat race, but their substitutes are not so inferior to them that the reputation of Harvard is necessarily hazarded in their hands. When compared with their rivals from Yale, no very marked inequality between the two crews is perceptible, making the contest depend on pluck and training, and not on strength, for their difference in this respect is slight. What difference does exist is in favor of the Yale men. In weight they are heavier than their opponents, their lightest man weighing 155 pounds, or seven pounds more than the lightest Harvard man. They are tall, bronzed, elastic-looking fellows, and for a few weeks back have been training under the eye of JOSH. WARD, of Newburg. It is stated, however, that their practice has been irregular and hardly satisfactory. While they have been here they have improved every moment in exercise and rowing, and will give their rivals warm work this afternoon.

The Harvard crew are by no means weak men, though showing a little less muscle than the Yale representatives. Like all Harvard crews, they have an ease and confidence in their movements which is greatly to their advantage. They have been somewhat unfortunate in their training, though in this respect they are no worse off than their opponents.

Much is said here about to-day's contest and which college has the best chance of success, but experience has shown that speculation is unprofitable. Figures, comparisons, weight, muscle and age are talked over by everybody, as if the victory could be ciphered out with certainty. These are all deceptive. A crew of light, wiry, collected men, who pull with a unison of touch and energy from first to last, have often beaten a much more powerful and older crew, and which to all appearances was much their superior. Every little circumstance, at the time of the race, must be taken into consideration. Being half a boat's length behind, one quarter of the distance out, will sometimes depress the feelings of a single rower enough to diminish the energy of his stroke, or the same thing may excite another to unexpected exertions.

That very important element—the temper of a crew—can only be tested and proved by the contest itself. Other things being equal, or even somewhat unequal, it is the rower who is the most determined to win that wins. The Yale and Harvard sixes are to have the quality of their nerve and spirit tried this afternoon more than the strength of their arms and backs.

As to the training of these crews, the style of their rowing and the kind of boats they pull in, little need be said. In these features they are much alike. Their boats are cedar shells, built by ELLIOT, of Greenpoint—Yale's being 53 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighing 175 pounds, Harvard's weighing about 25 pounds more. Yale this year adopts a partially new stroke—that used by the WARD Brothers and by Oxford men. They pull a long and steady sweep through the water, lift their blades high in feathering and recover quickly. It is a more graceful movement than the stiff, rapid and splattering stroke they have tried for two or three years past. Harvard's style of pulling is just the reverse. They make a vicious dip with the oar, putting their whole strength into the blade the moment it touches the water, and recover slowly, bending their backs slightly. This stroke in the hands of Harvard men has won many a race. The training these collegians undergo is not of that rigorous and absurd sort which was once in vogue. They are simply regular in their habits, eat plain and palatable food, keep good hours and exercise faithfully. By this means they develop a hearty, active and muscular condition.

The names of the University crews which pull to-day are as follows:

Harvard—Francis O. Lyman, '71, (stroke,) Hilo, Hawaiian Islands; Theophilus Parsons, '70, Brookline, Mass.; Joseph H. Fay, Jr., Boston; Grinnell Willis, '70, Cornwall, N. Y.; George I. Jones, '71, Templeton, Mass.; Nathaniel G. Read, '71, (bow,) Cambridge, Mass.

Yale—George W. Drew, '70, (stroke,) Winterport, Me.; William A. Copp, '69, New-England Village, Mass.; William H. Lee, '70, Chicago, Ill.; David M. Bone, '70, Petersburg, Ill.; Edgar D. Coonley, '71, Greenville, N. Y.; Roderick Terry, '70, (bow,) Irvington, N. Y.

In addition to the race between the University sixes, there will be a contest between Freshmen crews from each College, whose names are:

Harvard—Robert S. Russell, (stroke,) Boston; Alanson Tucker, Boston; William C. Loring, Boston; Eugene Treadwell, New-York; George H. Gould, New-York; Henry St. J. Smith, Portland.

Yale—John P. Studley, (stroke,) Derby, Conn.; William L. Cushing, Bath, Me.; Frank G. B. Swayne, Columbus, Ohio; Elbert H. Hubbard, Sioux City, Iowa; Frank L. Hall, Akron, Ohio; Lucius S. Boomer, (bow,) Chicago.

The friendly rivalry in aquatic sports between the students of Yale and Harvard runs back but a few college generations. Indeed, twenty years ago boating was hardly thought of as a source of amusement or exercise in at least the former of these universities. Stronger sports were indulged in. Many a graduate still lives who well remembers the terrific foot-ball games played, where one class was matched against another; how clothes were torn, arms injured and legs broken in the desperate contests. "Hazing" and "smoking out" Freshmen, "burying Euclid" in the dead of night, rebellions against the Faculty, "Bully Club" fights with townsmen, and such like exhilarating pastimes, once made up the amusements of college life. It is but fifteen years ago since the Yale boys on one occasion vacated the lower story of the College buildings, barricaded the doors, moulded bullets in their rooms, and tore up the sidewalk for bricks to defend themselves against the threatened attack of the city firemen, who were enraged at the shooting of one of their number by a student. Such things now are no longer heard of. A healthier tone pervades our colleges. Gymnasiums are erected, manly exercises are encouraged, and the physical needs of students are much better supplied. Rational games and contests have supplanted former excesses.

Of all the kinds of exercise, rowing, when it can be enjoyed, is the most popular with the generality of students. At Harvard it is almost a part of the college curriculum. Boat clubs were in existence there as far back as 1843, and five years later she had an organized boating system. Her advantages for rowing are superior to those of any other college in the country. The Charles River, which is an excellent water-course for boats, notwithstanding its curves and bridges, is only a short distance from the students' rooms; and the boatmen of Boston give the collegians an opportunity to get experience in racing by frequently meeting them in regattas. At Yale boating is always pursued under difficulties. More than a mile away from the College is a limited expanse of water, the mouth of the Quinnipiack, which is the only place where "shell" rowing is safe. New-Haven Harbor is rarely smooth enough for long pulls, and there are no city boat clubs to rival the students'. Regattas there are few and unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances, it would be a surprise if Harvard had not achieved the supremacy in boating over all American colleges that she now enjoys. Once in a while Yale makes a prodigious effort and snatches a victory from her rival, but as the records will show, she must win several more races before she can number as many champion colors as Harvard now boasts of.

To complete this sketch, a brief account is here added of how and when these college contests commenced, and what fortune has since befallen either side.

An enthusiastic Yalensian of the Class of 1853 was the first to propose and carry out a boat race between these two Universities. He selected Lake Winnepiseogee, New-Hampshire, for the place, planned all the arrangements for a regatta there and invited Harvard to enter it. A hotel-keeper on the lake agreed to pay all expenses, and after considerable hesitation Harvard consented to send one boat up. Yale sent three boats, which, according to accounts, must have been built for a cruise in the Sound, instead of a race for champion honors. Aug. 3, 1852, was the day for the match, and not a small crowd of spectators were present to witness it. The course was two miles long; the boats started amid cheers, and after an exciting pull, came in, with Harvard the winner by two lengths. The students of both Colleges stayed there another day, displayed their boats and muscles, sung songs for the benefit of the multitude and separated, pleased with the success of their excursion.

The next race did not occur till 1855, when Yale sent a formal challenge to Harvard. Springfield, Mass., was the place. Course three miles. Harvard winner.

Three more years passed, and in 1858 Harvard, Yale, Brown and Trinity Colleges agreed upon a regular "College Union Regatta," by the terms of which they were thereafter to hold an annual race for the University champion colors.

The first of these took place at Worcester, July 26, 1859. Harvard entered two boats, Yale one, and Brown one. This was the first time that smooth shells were used by the contestants. Time—Harvard, 19 minutes 18 seconds; Yale, 20 minutes 18 seconds; Brown, 21 minutes 13 seconds; Harvard, No. 2, 24 minutes 40 seconds.

While this race gave the College championship to Harvard, a race for a prize took place on the following day in which Harvard and Yale alone entered. To the surprise of all, the boats kept well together until near the close, when Yale, with tremendous energy and will, leaped ahead of Harvard and came in winner by one and a half lengths, amid the wildest excitement of the 10,000 spectators. Time—Yale, 19 minutes 14 seconds; Harvard, 19 minutes 16 seconds. Harvard had hitherto been the acknowledged champion of the country, and this first victory of Yale, after long patience and repeated defeats was hailed with delight by her friends throughout the country.

Regatta, 1860.—Harvard, 18 minutes 53 seconds; Yale, 19 minutes 5 seconds; Brown, 21 minutes 15 seconds.

Regatta, 1864.—Yale, 19 minutes 1 second; Harvard, 19 minutes 43 seconds.

Regatta, 1865.—Yale, 18 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard, 19 minutes 9 seconds.

Regatta, 1866.—Harvard, 18 minutes 43½ seconds; Yale, 19 minutes 10 seconds.

Regatta, 1867.—Harvard, 18 minutes 13 seconds; Yale, 19 minutes 25 seconds.

Regatta, 1868.—Harvard, 17 minutes 48½ seconds; Yale, 18 minutes 38½ seconds.

In the regular races for the championship since 1858, Harvard has been victorious five times and Yale twice, while Yale has won both races for the Worcester prize in 1859 and in 1865. Besides these, other races between class clubs have taken place in some years, of which Harvard has won the majority.

The arrangements for the regatta to-day are all completed, under the management of the Citizens' Committee of Worcester, of which Hon. D. WALDO LINCOLN is Chairman. In addition to the College races, prizes of $75, $50 and $25 are offered for Worcester four-oared shells, and $50 and $25 for lapstreak boats. The interest, however, centres upon the University sixes who pull last of all. The tug between them will soon come off.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 23.

The University races are over, and Harvard is again victorious.

Fully 8,000 people were at the lake, and the weather and course were never more favorable for a regatta.

The race between the Freshmen came first. Yale drew the outside position, and at the word "Go" both boats started off in splendid style; Harvard, with her quick "Blakie" stroke, taking the lead, and drawing away a length ahead opposite the spectators' stand. At the stake-boat Harvard turned last, but on the home-stretch took the lead again, closely pressed by Yale until near Regatta Point, when she "spurted" home, winner by several lengths. Time—Harvard, 19:30; Yale, 19:58½. Little was known of the crews before their appearance, but it was evident when they came into line side by side that the Harvard Freshmen were more muscular and active than their competitors, placing the odds at once in their favor. The Yale Freshmen pulled a beautiful stroke, and lost the race only by the superior endurance of the Harvard boys.

All eyes next turned to the University sixes. At 5:30 o'clock they rowed up to the judges' yacht and took their positions, Harvard again on the inside. Their appearance attracted universal admiration. Twelve more finely formed or better developed fellows could hardly be got together. The two crews seemed to be most evenly matched, and excitement ran high over the contest between them. The Yale crew appeared in white flannel shirts, the Harvard men without any. It took no time for them to get into line, and in a moment after they were off.

Yale started poorly, but closed up with Harvards at Regatta Point, where the latter again led. Up the lake they shot almost side by side and turned together at the stake boat; Yale, being outside, losing some distance there, but making it up again in the next half mile. As they came down the lake close together the excitement on shore increased, and the lake rung with shouts. At Regatta Point they were still abreast, when a burst of cheers from Harvardites on shore nerved their favorite crew to a splendid effort, which sent them home champions. For some inexplicable reason the Yale men failed to increase their stroke at the close, and lost a race which was almost theirs. Time—Harvard, 18:02; Yale, 18:11.

It is generally admitted that to-day's races have been the finest and best contested of any ever held here. This evening there are no signs of disturbance in the city by students. The Worcester boats held races also this afternoon.

H. P. A

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. A Biography. By JOHN FORSTER. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

A life of nine decades, most of which were passed in the great world of English literature and English literary society, from the days of COWPER's "Task" and BURNS' "Twa Dogs" to those of TENNYSON's "Enoch Arden" and Mrs. BROWNING's "Aurora Leigh." Mr. FORSTER has done here for SAVAGE LANDOR what he did before for OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and given him one of the most interesting biographies in the language—more interesting, we think, than that of the Irishman, as being nearer to us in point of time, including a much longer career, and going also on a firmer ground, so to speak—one more advanced into the light, with a larger variety of prospects and associations—to say nothing of the fact that LANDOR had more of those faults and salient points that usually give such attractiveness to those life-histories. From being a name in the world of letters he will now become a personality, and a marked one, and for that reason his intellectual powers will have the chance of being better appreciated than formerly. His fastidious and classic tastes never allowed him to be very popular; but all the critics of literature, who are now far more numerous and intelligent than ever they were, may well be interested in the peculiar style of a writer who has done more—though not in any prominent way—than WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY and COLERIDGE to throw into disuse the poetic *lexis* introduced into England with the restoration of CHARLES II. and bring about that change of terminology and tone which we find in the Tennysons, Smiths, Brownings and Swinburnes of our times. In this respect that daring and *subburdust* young Oxford student has not had sufficient justice at the hands of his contemporaries.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, son of Dr. LANDOR, of Warwick, and ELIZABETH SAVAGE, found himself in that condition of respectable descent, combined with moderate means, which always tends to nourish a retrospective pride in one's family. He made the most of his old English gentility, and firmly believed that his ancestors on both sides were much higher and grander than he could ever distinctly make out. He was proud of an ARNOLD SAVAGE of the Tudor era, and held, along with his three brothers and two sisters, that his paternal ancestors were the DE LA LANDES—who had the original spelling of *Landor*, as any one of an archæological turn may perceive. He was born an eldest son, in 1775, with a shy, sensitive, self-willed and somewhat flighty nature, which education only helped to develop, and old age did very little to soften or counteract in any very perceptible degree. At four years of age he was sent to school at Knowle, and at ten to Rugby, where he learned to write Latin sapphics and hexameters with wonderful *eclat*, and behaved so disrespectfully to his teacher, refusing, among other insolences, to call WILL HILL *Mister*, that he was expelled from the school at the age of 16. He then spent two years with a private tutor at Ashbourne, and, at the age of 18, entered Trinity College, Oxford, a good classic scholar, proud-hearted and self sufficient to a degree, and full of Jacobin principles, however he came by them. He must have got them very early, for, when he was a little boy, he once hoped, before his family, the Doctor not being present, that the French would invade the country and hang up GEORGE III., with the Archbishop of Canterbury hanging on one side of him and His Grace of York on the other—a piece of confidence for which his horrified mother boxed his ears. Now he rejoiced that ROBESPIERRE had guillotined LOUIS XVI. He also wrote an ode to WASHINGTON, and wore his hair without powder—the execrable PITT had recently *taxed* it. Alma Mater bore with all these follies and enormities; but when, at a dinner party in his own rooms—after he and his friends had talked against some enemies seated at an opposite window of the quadrangle—he got his gun and let fly at them with swan shot through the shutter they had just closed, her patience was at an end, and that "mother of Churchmen and Tories" rose and expelled him. This was in 1795. He went home, met the objurgations of his justly-incensed father, returned some of them—who knows? and went off in a rage to London, declaring he would go over to France and Italy, those hot-beds of everything dreadful—he the heir of the Landor entail! A parley followed, and he was allowed £150 a year to live where he pleased. He now published a crude and Jacobinical book of poems; then a ferocious rhymed "epistle" against PITT, and then had *Gebir* printed in a little sixpenny pamphlet, brought out at Warwick—a very singular poem for a youth of twenty, and unequaled for its simple, sinewy English and an idiomatic melody of style till SHELLEY began to write, many years later. WORDSWORTH's best verse has a very clumsy movement, in comparison. Mr. FORSTER gives a very good critical idea of *Gebir*, which will be new and welcome to most readers, and has the following anecdote on the subject:

"Four years before *Gebir* appeared, SHELLEY was born, and its influence over him at more than one period of his life is recorded by his wife in her edition of his poems. When he was at Oxford in 1811, we are told by the friend and fellow-collegian who was most intimate with him there, he would at times read nothing else; and Mr. HOGG relates that on the frequent occasions when he found him so occupied, it was hopeless to draw his attention away. There was something in the poem which in a peculiar manner caught his fancy. He would read it aloud to others, or to himself, with a tiresome pertinacity. One morning his friend went into his rooms to tell him something of importance, but he would attend to nothing but *Gebir*; whereupon HOGG describes himself with a young impatience snatching the book 'out of the obstinate fellow's hand' and throwing it through the open window into the quadrangle; but unavailingly,—for as it fell upon the grass-plat, and was brought presently back by the servant, again SHELLEY became absorbed in it, and the something of importance had to wait to another time. 'I related this incident at Florence,' adds Mr. HOGG, 'some years afterward, and after the death of my poor friend, to the highly-gifted author. He heard it with his hearty, cordial, genial laugh. "Well, you must allow it is something to have produced what could please one fellow-creature and offend another so much."'"

For a few years LANDOR lived in a discursive, excursive way, exasperating himself with politics and writing against PITT, chiefly in concert with his friend Dr. PARR, "the learned monster, who wrote an epitaph that none could construe." The young *ultra* writes vehemently and without "management," and his Whig journals do not always print his letters. PARR dictates the heads of a grand assault on PITT for having won over the Irish Catholics at the time of the Union with a promise of emancipation, which he broke; applauds his friend's forcible style, but advises him to omit his extreme views of things. He also advises him to go to the House and listen to the debates, offering introductions to several men of influence—a proceeding which LANDOR does not like, for he was always shy in crowds and hated formalities, though at this time he seems to have gone two or three times to the House, under the wing of Mr. ADAIR, the Foxite partisan. In 1802, FOX, ADAIR and other admirers of BONAPARTE, went over to Paris, and SAVAGE LANDOR went too. He would take no introductions from anybody or to anybody, but went alone into the French capital, examining the streets and institutions for himself, particularly the galleries of the Louvre, and finding out the cheapest hotels to board at. He had lost his early enthusiasm for the conqueror of Italy, but he was curious to see him, and went, accordingly, to a grand review in the court of the Tuileries:

"To his sister ELIZABETH he described the second occasion when he saw NAPOLEON. It was at a review in the court of the Tuileries, when he stood within six or eight yards of him for a quarter of an hour. 'His countenance,' he wrote, 'is not of that fierce cast which you see in the prints, and which perhaps it may assume in battle. He seems melancholy and reserved, but not morose or proud. His figure and complexion are nearly like those of CHARLES NORRIS. He rode a little white horse, about the size of my father's, and cantered up and down six or eight lines of military, drawn out in the court of the Tuileries, which is about the size of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Each line lowered its colors as he passed, and he took off his hat in return. The French are not mightily civil, and one cannot much wonder,—but I got an admirable place by a piece of well-timed flattery. After I had seen BONAPARTE canter by me at the distance of about a dozen yards, I left my situation at the window and went down close to the gate of the palace. Presently came the Chief Consul and half a score Generals. The people made room through fear of the horses, which, indeed, were fierce enough, being covered with blue and red velvet, one-half of which was hid with gold lace. Instead of going with the crowd, I pushed forward and got by the side of BONAPARTE's Mameluke, in a place where there were none but soldiers. There was a very tall fellow just before me. I begged him to let me see BONAPARTE, and observed that probably *he* had seen him often and shared his victories. The youth was delighted. *Ah! le voilà Monsieur!* said he; and in a moment there was nothing between me and this terror of Europe but the backs of two horses, over which I could see him as distinctly as I see this paper.'"

On the death of his father in 1805, LANDOR came into possession of the family property, charged with his mother's jointure and the portions of his sisters, and lived in a showy style, chiefly at Bath and Clifton. In 1806 Dr. PARR introduced LANDOR to SOUTHEY by letter, saying, "He is my particular friend. He is impetuous, open-hearted, magnanimous, largely furnished with general knowledge, well versed in the best classical writers, a man of original genius, as appears in his compositions both in prose and verse; a keen hater of oppression and corruption, and a steady friend of civil and religious liberty." During LANDOR's first interview with SOUTHEY the latter complained that no one would print his poems. "Go on with them," said his new friend, kindly and magnificently, "and I will pay for the printing." SOUTHEY was bound to him for life. His heart sang for joy; and *Thalaba*, the *Curse of Kehama*, *Roderick*, and the rest came into a world that did not want them, "and was not worthy of them!" asseverated LANDOR, with shut fist and flashing eye. When BONAPARTE had disappointed him, LANDOR's democracy drooped, till the Spanish nation rose in something of the old *tumultus* of the Gauls against the descendants of those same Gauls; and then he broke out again—being now in sympathy with the general British enthusiasm—that of the Tories against BONAPARTE, and that of the Whigs in the cause of popular liberty. With ten times the earnestness of BYRON in the cause of Greece, LANDOR scraped together his own resources, levied contributions on his friends, and rushed into the Peninsula, having on this occasion a companionship—that of two Irishmen, O'HARA and FITZGERALD, who both of them carried their fighting warrantry in the letters of their names. On reaching Corunna, LANDOR sent to the Governor of the town ten thousand reals for the relief of Venturada, recently burned by the French, and at the same time offered to maintain a thousand volunteers and serve with them under BLAKE. This was in 1808. He received public thanks, marched his thousand guerrillas to BLAKE's district, and campaigned and skirmished with them for three romantic months—which was rather a hard time enough—till the Convention of Cintra had decided matters. Then he came home, his soul embittered by the treaty that had "foiled the knights in Marialva's dome," and also by an expression which he swore he heard fall from Envoy STUART's lips one day in the room of the Junta—"Oh, he is a madman; he has no money." LANDOR, always sensitive, knew that he had been called "a mad Republican" at college, and he thought STUART meant *him*. He wrote a public letter with impetuosity. STUART on his side solemnly protested that he had meant another—a Spanish official. FORSTER believes STUART. But we have a suspicion that the Englishman was at least talking *at* his poetic fellow-countryman; and it is certain that LANDOR's manner could never conciliate any man in office. A great many, no doubt, thought him as "mad" in Spain as he was considered at Oxford. But it was a fine frenzy, beyond doubt.

Before his Spanish enthusiasm had died away, LANDOR wrote his poetic tragedy of "Count Julian;" and then fell into another fever of desire over the wild estate and ruined abbey of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, to purchase which he sold his Staffordshire property, got his mother to sell her dowry estate of Tachbrooke to help him, and went to Parliament for a bill to enable him to get round some entail obligation. At last the work was done, and he got that large, hard Welsh property "which produced everything but herbage, corn and money," as he said himself. He began to plant trees in tens of thousands, to build fences, drain and dig; and in the tumult and fervor of his feelings, resolved to supplement and accomplish this great achievement of his life by marrying. He said nothing of his purpose to anybody, but finding at Bath a pretty curly-headed young lady of 18,—half his own age,—whose name was JULIA THUILLIER, and whose father was a broken banker, he married her in 1811. "She has no pretensions of any kind," he says, in a letter to his mother, "and her want of fortune was the very thing that determined me to marry her." It was a noble and a heroic thing; and also a thousand pities that, in a few short years, both JULIA and her husband heartily wished they had never seen one another's faces!

Then followed the work of building a dwelling-house at Llanthony, planting more trees, letting farms, ordering workmen and dealing with neighbors. LANDOR's republican principles being known, the great people of the shire disliked him. He wished to become a magistrate, and wrote to the Duke of BEAUFORT for the purpose, receiving a very brief refusal in reply. Then he wrote on the matter to Lord Chancellor ELDON. His style was bold and *Gebirian*, but it brought him no answer. The little people finding that the great ones held LANDOR in disparagement, began to do the same. They paid little or no rent, broke his fences, rooted up his precious trees, trespassed on his ground, and worried him in a hundred and fifty ways. When he carried some of them into Court, the Magistrates and constables were against him, and his complaints were mostly dismissed and sometimes derided. He then found, and did not hesitate to declare, that the Welsh were the lowest, wickedest and most ignorant rabble on the face of the earth, and their gentry not much better. He wrote a "Commentary" on Government politics, dedicating it to the President of America, (in 1812!) and denouncing war between kindred peoples. MURRAY, the publisher, who printed it, was afraid to publish it; and LANDOR was so disgusted with the state of men and things in general, that he thought of setting up a printing press of his own at Llanthony, and having the management of compositors on his hands,—as if the masons were not sufficiently distracting.

But heavier vexations were to come. A Mr. BETHAM, to whom he had let a great part of the Llanthony estate, lost money, consequently paid no rent, went to law, and from a friend became a fierce enemy—threatening on one occasion to shoot LANDOR's chickens. The angry landlord drew up an exposure of the tenant's rogueries, and when that was pronounced a libel, in Court, LANDOR denounced JERVIS, plaintiff's attorney, as a base and most insolent calumniator—which was probably true. All these things were against LANDOR. But worse was behind; for his wife was against him too. When he quitted Llanthony in disgust and deeply in debt, she showed a discontented mind. But when, in Jersey, he declared his purpose of going to reside in France, she refused to accompany him, using her tongue freely, and declaring it was a pretty thing he was never to be contradicted! She also alluded to the dreadful fact that his age was double her own—and all this in presence of her sister. He says he endured the tempest calmly "for an hour and a half;" after which he passed a night with little or no sleep, and in the morning crossed over to France, alone, in an oyster-boat. In a letter to SOUTHEY, from Tours, he says his wife would say more in one minute than could be forgot in a life-time, and declares he will see her no more. This was less than four years after marriage.

But LANDOR broke his resolution when his wife's sister wrote to describe, and perhaps exaggerate, JULIA's grief and sickness. He told SOUTHEY he had forgiven her, though he feared it was not in his power to forget her "humiliating and insulting language." Mrs. LANDOR and her maid went over to Tours, where his brother, ROBERT, also visited him; and the little party of four journeyed in their carriage over the Alps to Italy. This brother left an account of the journey, on which Mr. FORSTER comments:

"If Mr. ROBERT LANDOR did not spare himself, of his brother he was quite as unsparing; and with a very humane and proper chivalry which need not now be construed with excessive strictness, all his sympathy and all his pity were reserved for the pretty little wife. To an observer so generous as well as just, her advantages of sex as well as of youth and beauty were indeed very great; but though prepared for WALTER's 'ten thousand' fits of temper, it is a little startling, after the incident at Jersey, to find WALTER's wife never giving way to even one. 'He is seldom out of a passion or a sulky fit excepting at dinner, when he is more boisterous and good-humored than ever. Then his wife is a darling, a beauty, an angel and a bird. But for just as little reason the next morning she is a fool. She is certainly gentle, patient and submissive. She takes all the trouble, is indeed too officious, and would walk on foot most willingly if he wished it and she were able. If he loses his keys, his purse, or his pocket-handkerchief, which he does ten times in an hour, she is to be blamed; and she takes it all very quietly.' Perhaps one might have said too quietly. There is such a thing as an ostentatious meekness, or, as the poor bad-tempered husband in the play puts it, a 'malign excess of undemanded patience.' Nor is it difficult to discover that the fits of passion, on the other side, were rather of the lambent and phosphorescent than of a scorching or consuming kind. 'If he is ever really unhappy, it is because the cook has put oil or garlic into the soup. Give him a good dinner well cooked, and he is happier than an emperor. He writes and reads all the day beside. As for his creditors, he cares no more about them or his own concerns than about BONAPARTE's. He has plenty of money for this country; lives as well as ever he did in his life; and at Tours had even saved five-and-thirty pounds. He has one entire quarter in his banker's hands at present, after traveling so far.'"

LANDOR's first residence in Italy was at the Lake of Como; and there, in 1818, seven years after his marriage, was born his eldest son, ARNOLD SAVAGE LANDOR. But in that same year he quitted Como, which had become too hot to hold him. A scoundrel, one MONTI, wrote a sonnet against England, which our Englishman answered by what the angry censor of the Press called "six libels!" LANDOR had then a meeting with the *Regio Delegato*, in which that official was told he deserved a "bella bastonata;" whereupon guards and the Police were called in, and our traveler might have thought himself back again among his Welsh. He went to Pisa for a time, and then to Florence, where he resided six years in the Palazzo Medici, and in 1822 produced the first series of his "Imaginary Conversations." At the end of those six years he wrote to the Marquis in whose house he resided, to ask him why he had inveigled away the writer's English coachman; and the Marquis walked into LANDOR's apartment next day, with a high look and his hat upon his head—the result of which was that the poetical Briton knocked off the hat with an ugly and sudden expression of countenance, and forced the visitor out of the parlor.

No more living in a palazzo after that, of course. LANDOR went out of the city to live at the villa Castiglione. But here he again roused the Eumenides. His house was robbed, and he applied to the Police, stating, after his manner, that he supposed it of no use to do so. A bristling up and a quarrel followed, in which LANDOR told the *sbirro* that if the *buon governo* did such and such an act of injustice, he, the speaker, "would drag him by the throat before the Grand Duke." Next morning he had an order to leave Florence in three days. It was a crisis, made all the more perilous by the fact that LANDOR, in one of his "Conversations," had set down how an old Corsini had sold his wife's clothes before she had been dead a fortnight. Lord NORMANBY and other English now mediated with the Grand Duke, otherwise it might have gone hard with LANDOR, who, instead of leaving Florence, resolved to stay there to spite his enemies. In 1830 he went to live at the villa Gherardesca, on Fiesole, which the liberality of Mr. ABLETT enabled him to buy. Mr. FORSTER says the six years spent here were the happiest of LANDOR's life, in the midst of his children—ARNOLD, JULIA, HENRY and CHARLES. In a letter to his sister, LANDOR speaks of the affection of little ARNOLD and the rest, and says the boy will be a good fencer, with a knowledge of Italian, French and Greek. He also hopes ARNOLD will be a good dancer, and does not seem to have cared about bringing the boys up after the English manner, on which subject our author says:

"Very sensible reply to all this was made by his sisters. They could understand his own enjoyment in the caresses of his children, but not, in the absence of any present plan of life and study, the advantage the children were to derive from it in future years. They spoke of their nephew CHARLES, now a lad of 18, (the letter is dated in March, 1831,) having become a favorite of Dr. ARNOLD's; so that when their brother CHARLES had thought of removing him, 'I hope not; I cannot spare him,' said ARNOLD. Why should not his cousin come to England, where all his future interests would be? Was it too late, even then, to give him the advantage of such a school, where he would not be the less respected for his father's name? LANDOR's rejoinder was in Dr. ARNOLD's words, but, alas, with far other meaning: 'I cannot spare him.' He was pleased to hear of CHARLES, who would keep up the name in England; but ARNOLD would be content to live in Italy. And as for the two younger boys, though he had once thought of the army and the law for them, he had since been thinking they were less likely to be rogues and impostors if he kept them out of professions. 'I lived nearly all the best days of my life on less than £150 a year; they may do the same. A young single man in Italy need not spend more. Music, drawing, reading, occupy more innocently the few hours of life that are worth living than worldly and lucrative pursuits. Happily all three are very fond of one another, and will never scramble.' There was no reasoning with such nonsense as this. Such a fool's paradise can only be shut when the irreparable mischief has been done."

The years spent at the Villa Gherardesca were a happy time of pleasant intercourse with English travelers, of Italian farming on his little plot of ground with the help of a *contadino* who had half the wine and fruit for his work, and of collecting pictures of one sort or other. But the furies would not remain asleep; and LANDOR was forced to quarrel with his neighbor, ANTOIR, about a watercourse that irrigated the grounds of both, and was especially needed for "a hundred lemon trees," in the Englishman's department. It was a grand exasperation. In 1832 he ran over to England where he greatly enjoyed himself, visiting London and Bath, LAMB, WORDSWORTH and COLERIDGE, and many other familiar faces and places. In the same year he returned to Italy, where he spent the next three years in the usual way, giving a good deal of his attention to the purchase of pictures, sometimes getting valuable old ones, more often deceiving himself and expending his enthusiasm on very commonplace productions. He bought a great number of these which he sent to his brothers and sisters in England. But his Italian occupations were to be disturbed by another remarkable event—one of the most startling changes of his extraordinary biography.

In April, 1835, he had another terrible quarrel with his wife, and left her again—and forever. Mr. ARMITAGE BROWN, who witnessed that quarrel, wrote, at LANDOR's request, an account of it, which states that the lady had spoken in the presence of her children some "unpardonable" words, (whatever they were,) and so persisted for an hour! ARMITAGE further states that in an intercourse of eleven years he could only see LANDOR always respectful to his wife and affectionate to his children; and he cannot comprehend—though we think he might if he tried—her charges against her husband. On this subject Mr. FORSTER says:

"He fled from his young wife at Jersey, not because of her expressions, but because her little sister heard them; and he had now the same reason for deserting his home at Fiesole, without, alas, the same excuse for returning. It was a home that must in future have always listeners for such disputes; and perhaps with every day that now passed, disposed more and more themselves to take part in them. 'It was not willingly,' he wrote to SOUTHEY, 'that I left Tuscany and my children. There was but one spot upon earth on which I had fixed my heart, and four objects on which my affection rested. That they might not hear every day such language as no decent person should ever hear once, nor despise both parents, I left the only delight of my existence.' The conclusion nevertheless is forced upon us, that it was more for his own sake than for theirs the extraordinary determination was taken. He could not believe, if we are to trust the language always afterward used by him, that, with his own mere withdrawal from his home, all indecency of language or temper was to cease there forever; and the more he condemns what had become unbearable by himself, the more he condemns himself for having left his children exposed to it. There is no escape from this difficulty."

Perhaps the lady in this case was a bitter, petulant woman—though Heaven knows what her provocations might have been with that vivacious old boy. But LANDOR was not justified in leaving his young children. The desertion seems to show a good deal of selfishness and cowardice. He might, at his ripe age of sixty, have had philosophy enough to bear with her during the rest of his life for the sake of his little family. A great many efforts were made to bring them together again, and subsequently the poor woman, who could not exercise any control over the children—which shows that they had not been very carefully brought up—wished their father would come back to them again. But he always refused. It is to be observed in his favor that Mr. RAVENSHAW, husband of his wife's sister, acquiesced in the reasons he gave for his refusal, and that LANDOR was subsequently as well received by his wife's family as he ever had been. LANDOR lived for near thirty years longer, troubling himself no more with what an old Italian poet used to call his *dolce guerra*. He allowed her between £300 and £400 per annum, and solaced his own liberty with very little more. In England he took a new lease of life and social enjoyment, of literary friendships and literary celebrity. After a time his brilliant, familiar old contemporaries were all gone, with LAMB, WORDSWORTH and COLERIDGE; but he took others; and in this autumnal flowering of life we have the Hares, Disraelis, Blessingtons, Bulwers, Napiers, Tennysons, Brownings and Charles Dickens and the rest, while, in every society, especially in that of the ladies, which he always affected, he was looked upon as the most delightful *vieux garçon* in the world. He visited everywhere, while his genial boisterousness and loud laugh gave CHARLES DICKENS the original of Boythorn, and his ruffled white head and resolute look gave WILLIAM NAPIER the jocular idea of "an old lion." LANDOR's invention, freed from the cares of a family, became active again, and he produced the "*Pentameron* of BOCCACIO and PETRARCH," *Giovanni of Naples*, *Andrea of Hungary*, &c. "How happily the days of Thalaba went by!" In 1844 he wrote one more last series of his "Conversations," in one of which it is interesting, just now, to note that BRINSLEY SHERIDAN makes a proposal to devote the revenues of the disestablished Irish Church to the education and general benefit of Irish Catholics and Protestants alike. Under date of 1846, we find other matters interesting to us by their association with those great facts of our contemporary history, NAPOLEON III. and the Empress EUGENIE.

"From a hero cast in a different mould, but who has since had one of the greatest parts to play in the world which can be appointed to any man, he received also a visit in Bath which dates a few years earlier, some months after the escape from Ham of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. 'Colonel JERVIS told me yesterday,' LANDOR wrote to me on Aug. 28, 1846, 'that Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was in Bath, and had done me the favor to mention me, and I shall therefore leave my card at his hotel.' The office of master of the ceremonies was in those days not extinct in the city of Beau Nash, and Colonel JERVIS was the last who held it. Three or four days later he wrote again. 'Yesterday I had a visit from the Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE, who told me he had completed his military work and would give me a copy. In return for this civility I told him I should certainly have requested his acceptance of my Works, only that they contained some severe strictures on his uncle the Emperor. He said he knew perfectly well my opinions, and admired the honesty with which I expressed them on all occasions. He came on purpose to invite me to meet Lady BLESSINGTON to-morrow. He had called once before. I told him, in the course of our interview, that he had escaped two great curses—a prison and a throne. He smiled at this, but made no remark.' The Prince kept his promise; and from the book which he gave to LANDOR, *Etudes sur le Passé et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie par le Prince Napoléon-Louis Bonaparte*, and which is now in my possession, I may, perhaps, to the greater satisfaction of the reader, present what the author had written on the fly-leaf ('A Monsieur W. S. LANDOR, témoigne d'estime de la part due Pce NAPOLEON LOUIS B. qui apprécie le vrai mérite quelque opposé qu'il soit à ses sentimens et à son opinion. Bath, 6 Sept., 1846.') In an account of LANDOR written shortly after his death it was stated that at the very time of his thus meeting LOUIS NAPOLEON in Bath, 'there was in a boarding-school twelve miles off, on the Clifton Downs, a pretty girl—grand niece to a maiden lady living in a very small house at Dumfries—who is now Empress of France.'"

In 1858, LANDOR was again a wild wanderer and a fugitive. A woman (two women in fact) was the cause in this case also. He had involved himself with an amiable young lady for whom he had a strong Platonic attachment, and on whose account he was brought into Court and tried—for libel, of course, as many of our readers may still remember, in some indistinct way. Mr. FORSTER slurs the matter over; but the meaning of it was that a dragon-hearted woman told lies about his friendship for that amiable young lady and "made a wark," for which the angry poet gave her in writing a "set down," beyond that which BYRON inflicted on his wife's waiting-woman, and nearly equal to poor BURNS' abuse of Mrs. RIDDELL.

Halte là!
Vite en prison pour cela!

But LANDOR did not halt. He did the next best thing—he ran away. He meant to avoid paying damages; but his property of Llanthony—always in the hands of trustees—was obliged to pay them to the amount of £1,000 in the end. Our kind-hearted, but rather too philandering old author went away to Florence, which he had left twenty-three years before, carrying with him a few pictures—old masters—a few books, PARR's old *Catullus* among them, and a spirit as indignant and exasperated as ever. He went to the residence of his wife and children; but, as may be supposed, after that business of the governess, his Clytemnestra had no very cordial welcome for him, and her ways and the ways of his children disturbed his ideas and "put him out." The children had been taught to consider him unreasonable, and he soon went away once more, to a hotel in Florence, with eighteen pence in his pocket. He had done the same, a few months previously, and had been persuaded to go home again. But now he refused to do so, and lived alone, at the age of 84, among strangers, till BROWNING, the poet, wrote to his brothers in England, and procured for him an allowance of £200 a year. LANDOR now lived for a short time at Sienna with the STORY family of the United States, and then went back to his favorite Florence, where he took up his abode in an old house of the Via Nunziata, near the Casa Guidi—an ancient and picturesque part of the city. Here he let his white beard grow long and picturesque, and fell into his customary habits of reading and writing, composing Latin hexameters as well as English verse, and stirring up his friends in England, from time to time, on behalf of GARIBALDI and his followers. He was ardently in favor of a republic of the Italian States under the protectorate of VICTOR EMMANUEL. A paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* some time ago described the old man's life in his latter days. He wrote some new "Conversations," printed in 1862, and "Heroic Idyls" in 1863—wonderful performances for a man of his time of life. In one of his last letters to his biographer in England he says: "I lost my senses for five days and nights in consequence of the verdict obliging me to pay so vast a sum for exposing—I must leave off! My head is splitting. You will print what I send you." This is the last recorded utterance of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. His allusion is to the end of that protracted libel suit. His last anxiety is to have what he sends printed. It was the libel verdict that killed him. He died a week subsequently, on the 17th of September, 1864, aged 89. On his tombstone at Florence, for the words, "Last sad tribute of his wife"—the Italian workmen made it "of his *coife*." Poor LANDOR certainly missed one of his loudest, longest and most lion-like fits of laughter, in not being able to read his own epitaph. He had himself made a more suitable one five years previously—calling it the "Dying Speech of an old Philosopher." It is one of the best of its kind, and reads thus:

"I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart."

In this book, which could have been made twice as large, Mr. FORSTER exhibits the biographer's best skill of arrangement, in the way of compressing his materials and rejecting all the temptations to be diffuse which offer themselves in the life and associations of such a man as LANDOR; while his superior and liberal manner of treating his subject, gives one a strong impression of its trustworthiness. Altogether the biography suggests a wish that all LANDOR's writings, prose and poetry, could be got up in a couple of handy volumes. They would be new books almost, and help to give the young people notions of classic antiquity, which never can be learned from the regular academic studies, and which would tend to qualify, in a beneficial way, our rough-and-ready style of modern literature. This work is published in the finest and most faultless typographical style, and is ornamented with a striking portrait of that most singular of modern *litterateurs*, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

"Redeeming" New-York.

From the Corning Journal, July 22.

The Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, in a recent issue, had an able editorial under the heading "Can New-York be Redeemed?" It argued that to insure this it is necessary to "redeem" New-York City from the gross mismanagement of political affairs by the "regular" Republican organization of that City, which styles itself "Radical."

Now upon the general questions that make this name significant we agree substantially with those who are indorsed as "Regular" by the State Convention, but we believe that they are largely responsible for the disorder and strife that has existed and still obtains among the Republicans of the City of New-York. Some of the most conspicuous persons among the Regulars are mere demagogues, but they have been able to maintain their position in consequence of the fact that some of their leading opponents were suspected of "Johnsonism."

The "Radicals" have a General Committee of one hundred or more who claim to represent the various wards of the city. Those against whom a charge of "Conservatism" can be alleged are stricken from the registry of Republican voters, by the unprincipled men who control the General Committee. For several years the two factions of the party have had rival delegations at Syracuse, but the Regulars have been only admitted, as they evidently represented the mass of the party. We trust that the State Convention will take measures to secure a new and fair registry of the Republican voters, and thus save the City and State from the curse inflicted by the contentions of the two organizations and the injustice done by that one which claims to be "Regular."

RIOT ON EDISTO ISLAND.

The Riot Caused by the Fourth of July—The Negroes Say that They Want to Get Rid of the Northern Planters—Arrest of the Ringleaders.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, July 21.

The *News* of Saturday last gave some particulars of a riot among the negroes on Edisto Island the Thursday previous. Since then we have learned from Sheriff E. W. M. MACKEY full particulars. It appears that some time ago a number of the planters on the island told the negroes that, if they would work for them on Monday and Tuesday of each week, they would give them a quantity of land—about five acres each. A large number of negroes agreed to the proposal, and commenced work. The plan operated finely until the "Fourth of July" came, which fell upon Sunday. The negroes being determined to celebrate the day waited until Monday and did so. All, or nearly all, of the planters who made this contract with the negroes are from the North, and strange to relate were so unpatriotic as to object to giving holiday upon the "day of all days" to their section, and told the negroes that they must work another day in the week to make up for the time lost on Monday. The negroes claimed that as it was a general holiday, and should have been observed by all American citizens, the planters should be willing to lose the day, and said they would have been willing to lose it under like circumstances. After much discussion on the subject, a majority of the negroes agreed to "make up" the lost day, but a number positively refused to do so, and against these the planters sued out, before Magistrate CHRISTIE, (who is a Northerner, and employs a Northerner, MARSTELLA, as constable,) writs of ejectment. Several negroes were ejected from the plantations under the authority of these writs, among them one CYRUS HAYWOOD. CYRUS, like the rest of the negroes, thought the planters were very unreasonable in turning them away from their little farms, on which they had spent so much time and labor, and went back to his place.

Another writ of ejectment was procured against CYRUS, and MARSTELLA went on last Monday week to execute it. He states that CYRUS refused to leave the place or to go with him to the Magistrate, and he found it necessary to use force to tie him. CYRUS states that he was perfectly willing to go, but would not consent to be bound hand and foot and thrown into a cart and carried off, as the constable and his assistants proposed to do with him. However, CYRUS resisted, and was shot through the hand, and then, while wounded, was tied like a calf, thrown into a cart and carried to the constable's house, where he was kept in solitary confinement for three days, and without having any attention paid to his wound. On Wednesday night he, with assistance from outsiders, managed to escape.

As soon as the arrest of CYRUS was reported, the negroes become very much excited, and on Thursday about one hundred and fifty of them, a portion armed with guns, appeared around the houses of the Constable and Magistrate, and demanded the release of the prisoner. Some of the crowd threatened to hang the officers if they did not release CYRUS, and seemed disposed to carry their threats into execution anyhow. The officers were very much alarmed, and used every art to appease the angry crowd, but they would not be quieted until they were assured that the prisoner whom they sought to rescue had escaped.

During the disturbances several of the Southern planters went among the negroes and endeavored, by reasoning with them, to persuade them to return to their work. The negroes told them they were willing to listen to them patiently, but their talking would do no good then, as they had nothing against the Southern planters, but were tired of the Northerners and would have driven them off the island, as ever since they came they had been unjust to the negroes.

On Monday last Sheriff E. W. M. MACKEY, accompanied by two detectives, MUSHINGTON and REED, went over to the island to arrest the ringleaders, and found everything quiet and most of the negroes at work as usual. He inquired for Peter P. Hedges, Alfred Smith, Moses Brown, Boston Jenkins, Moses Gadsden, for whom he had warrants charging them with releasing CYRUS HAYWOOD, and with being the ringleaders of the riot. They came forward as soon as they heard that they were wanted. The Sheriff told them to meet him at the boat, as he wanted them to go with him to the city, where they would have to undergo an examination. At the appointed time all came to the boat, and the Sheriff brought them over yesterday, CYRUS being among them. Shortly after their arrival they were arraigned before Magistrate DE-LARGE, colored, who postponed a hearing of the case until the 30th of this month.

Sheriff MACKEY advised the negroes to make up the day lost, which they consented to do if the planters would withdraw their writs of ejectment. The planters have agreed to do this, and affairs on the island may now be reported as quiet, and likely to remain so for some time.

The Case of Mr. Roberts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Finding in your issue of to-day a statement in regard to myself wholly at variance with the truth, I trust you will permit me briefly to state the facts of the case.

An officer came to my place of business in search of a juror to act on a Coroner's inquest. He asked my partner to serve as juror, who declined, saying that he had no time.

The officer insisted on his serving. I requested my partner to go, but he was not inclined to follow my suggestion. The officer did not ask me to serve and, therefore, I could not have declined. He told my partner that he could compel him to go, but made no attempt to do so. As he remained in my store using abusive language I requested him to take the person or leave the store. He declined to do either. I then stepped up to him and placing my hand on his shoulder requested him to leave the store. He instantly raised his club to strike me and then drew his revolver. Seeing his intention I, in self defence, went to my desk and took out my revolver. I neither aimed it at him nor threatened to shoot him. Seeing that I was not unprepared for his violence he left my place. Shortly after he retured with two or more other officers, armed with an order from Coroner FLYNN to bring me before him. This I immediately obeyed. When I appeared before the Coroner he said he would hold me for contempt of court, and requested the officer and myself to make a sworn statement of the facts as they had happened. After hearing the statement he dismissed the case. The officer failing there to make a case, another officer (not Coroner FLYNN) suggested to the officer to take me to the Station-house and make a charge of "felonious assault." I now request my friends to suspend judgment until the evidence in the case shall be produced.

Yours, truly, M. ROBERTS, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

Was It a Marvin Safe?

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1869.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of 21st., in an account of burglary at Riverhead, L. I., you stated that a large safe of "MARVIN's make" was blown open. We would say that none of the safes blown open were made by our firm at any time, they being of a different make altogether. By making this correction you will much oblige.

Yours truly, MARVIN & CO.

The safe alluded to was in the establishment of R. T. SKIDMORE & Co. Mr. SKIDMORE informed the reporter who furnished the item that the safe was one of MARVIN's make, and that he had used it only a couple of days.—[ED. TIMES.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Last evening a gentleman fell overboard from the Staten Island boat in the middle of the Bay. Although the boat could not be backed before the drowning man was half a mile off in its wake, it at last reached him, when he was rescued by a deck hand, who jumped overboard as soon as the steamboat approached, and held the unfortunate man from finally sinking until the small boat reached him. When dragged aboard life was apparently extinct; but by the energetic application of artificial breathing by Dr. BENJ. HOWARD, of this city, who was fortunately on board, he was restored to life in about fifteen minutes.

A letter from Irkutsk, (Eastern Siberia,) in the *Bourse Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, states that a project is entertained of establishing an orthodox Russian Episcopal See at Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire. Thus would be realized the idea formerly conceived by PETER the Great, but which it has been found impossible to execute down to the present day.

COOLIE TRADE PROHIBITED.

Koopmanschaap's Enterprise Contrary to Law.

The Acts of Congress on the Subject—The Punishment for Offenders Fine and Imprisonment.

It is well known that the wealthy San Francisco merchant KOOPMANSCHAAP has recently strenuosly advocated the introduction of the coolie labor system, which at present prevails only in the Pacific States, into all parts of the United States; that he started a gigantic project for bringing coolies into this country direct from China; that he was prominently concerned in the Memphis Convention, where the subject of cheap labor was extensively discussed; that he subsequently came North with the expectation of receiving encouragement in his undertaking; and that while here he proposed to import 10,000 coolies for the use of farmers in the Atlantic States. But it appears that the coolie trade is strictly forbidden by law. His enterprise comes under an act passed during the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, specifying that no citizen or foreigner coming into or residing within the United States shall engage in the coolie trade under penalty of losing the vessel or vessels so engaged. In the same act it is provided that every person who shall aid or abet the building, equipping or navigating of any vessel intended for the coolie trade, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,000, and be imprisoned, not exceeding one year. Another section of the same act makes it an offence to take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any collies who shall be intended for the coolie trade. The punishment is a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment for one year. The first and most important section of the act reads as follows:

"That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall, for himself or for any other person whatever, either as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, raise, build, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, or any steamship or steam vessel, registered, enrolled or licensed, in the United States, or any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein, or from any other port or place the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as coolies, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years, or for any time whatever, as servants or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, steamship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purpose, or in the coolie trade so called, or shall be caused to procure from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subjects of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, steamship or steam vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in any of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States for the district where the said ship or vessel, steamship or steam vessel may be found, seized or carried."

Staten Island to be Connected with the Mainland.

A subject of no small public importance is being seriously agitated in the proposed connecting Staten Island with the mainland by means of a bridge or tunnel at Elizabeth City. This point offers inducements in its being an important manufacturing city, and the ease and facility with which railroad communication with all parts of the country could be effected. Lines could then be extended to the Upper and Lower Bay, which would speedily be covered with depots and villages. There are many reasons for believing that developments will take place that will necessitate the carrying out of this project. The geographical position of the island is such that the exigences of commerce will sooner or later connect it with the mainland, thus opening a continuous and easy communication with New-York City and the interior. New-York is situated on a comparatively narrow island, and the time cannot be far distant when the growth of the shipping interests northward must cease on account of the greater facilities for it at the southern portion of the island and along the shores of its harbors. The increasing bulk of the population of this country lies west of the Hudson River, where also the vast bulk of the exports of the country will be produced and the imports consumed, and economy demands that in their transportation they should receive as little handling as possible. Hence it would seem that before many years we shall see much of the shipping transferred to the southern and western shores of the harbor. In view of these facts, the importance of the project to Staten Island cannot be overestimated.

The situation and natural relation of the island is such that it cannot long remain in its present comparatively isolated condition. Vast interests of a public nature invite prompt and adequate measures being taken to open to and from the island the most ample and commodious means of communication.

The Ballard Defalcation.

There are no new developments in relation to the defalcation of Mr. F. W. BALLARD, Secretary of the Security Fire Insurance Company. It is not probable that any prosecution will be commenced against the defaulting officer, his sureties being amply able to secure the Company against all loss. It is ascertained that no part of the $63,000 was used by Mr. BALLARD, except in stock speculations, and he has appropriated no portion of the amount to his own private use. The defalcation, it seems, is not a matter of recent date, nor was the missing sum all taken at one time. Two years ago Mr. BALLARD received notice from his broker, that unless $5,000 additional margin was supplied him, he would be compelled to sell out the stocks then in his hands belonging to him, (BALLARD,) and in order to prevent a sale thereof at a loss, Mr. BALLARD forwarded to the broker $5,000 of funds belonging to the Company. The speculation on the Secretary's part proved to be a ruinous one, and he has since then used the Company's funds from time to time, in the hope that his ill luck would be retrieved, until the total amounted to $63,000—the sum found to be missing by the Finance Committee on Tuesday last. Mr. BALLARD is now at his home in Connecticut, and, it is said, is deeply mortified at the position in which he finds himself. On Wednesday he was at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, and made a clean breast of all his unfortunate transactions.

Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Concert Signal March.	
1. Overture, Marriage of Figaro	Mozart
2. Duette, Triebe, Triebe	Kucken
3. March, Fall In	Kuppe
PART II.	
4. Sailor Boy Lancers	Weingarten
5. Overture, La Gazza Ladra	Rossini
6. Waltz, Walnut Grove	Dodworth
7. Collecution, Gay and Happy	Dodworth
PART III.	
8. March, Thou Art So Far	Reichardt
9. Selection, L'Postillion D'Lonjumeau	Adam
10. Scherzo, The Clock	Arditti
11. Galop, La Veuve Clicquot	Fradel
Finale—Home Thoughts.	

City Ambulances.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have provided four ambulances for conveying sick and wounded persons to the City hospitals. They are seven feet long, by three feet two inches wide, and so mounted as to produce no jolting over the roughest pavement. They are of a width sufficient to admit the stretcher, which is at each Station-house, and which is run into the ambulance on rollers, so that the sick or wounded person need not be removed from the stretcher at all while being conveyed to the hospital. In the rear of the vehicle is a seat for the surgeon, and in front, under the driver's seat, is a receptacle for medicines, surgical instruments, bandages, &c., with which each ambulance is plentifully supplied. These vehicles are to be kept in readiness at all hours, at the hospital, and driven to whatever Station-houses there may be need for them.

Theft of Silver-ware and Jewelry—The Thief and the Alleged Receiver in Custody.

On the 26th ult. the apartments occupied by Mrs. SARAH C. EDWARDS, in the upper portion of the premises No. 102 West Fiftieth-street, were forced open by WM. FRANKLIN OGDEN, aged 16, whose parents reside in the same house, and silver-ware and jewelry to the amount of $220 were stolen therefrom. Yesterday OGDEN became penitent and confessed to Mrs. EDWARDS that he had entered the apartments and stolen the property, and that he had been advised to do so by a companion named HUGH, whom he had not seen since. On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, the lad repeated his confession, and stated that he had sold a portion of the property to WM. PLEINER, of No. 728 Eighth-avenue. The Magistrate ordered a warrant for the arrest of PLEINER, and he was taken into custody by Officer O'BYRNE, of the Court Squad. PLEINER was held in $1,000 bail and OGDEN in $100 bail to await trial.

THE FENIAN FUND.

A Ray of Hope for the Bondholders—An Injunction Against the Receiver and Others.

The money belonging to the Fenian Fund having been turned over to the receiver, an action has now been commenced in which it is sought to enforce the claims of the bondholders against the money so held by the receiver. WILLIAM H. BAILEY, who alleges that he is the holder of a $100 bond of the Irish Republic, has commenced an action in the Superior Court against JOHN O'MAHONY, THOMAS J. BARR, AUGUST BELMONT and ERNEST B. LUCKE as defendants, alleging that he, with others, subscribed to that fund and accepted the bonds on the representations of JOHN O'MAHONY, one of the defendants, that there was, or was to be, an Irish Republic established; that there never was such Republic established, nor did there exist any reasonable hope that there would be at the time such representations were made and the money obtained. He also sets forth that a portion of such funds so subscribed by him and others, is now in the hands of the defendant THOMAS J. BARR, as receiver of the Court, and asks that an injunction issue against said BARR and the other defendants, restraining them from disposing of said fund to any person, but that the same shall be applied to the payment of such bonds, in such proportion as the amount thereof will admit.

On this state of facts, and on motion of R. S. GUERNSEY, attorney for BAILEY, Judge MCCUNN has issued an injunction, of which the substance is as follows: It appearing from the complaint in this action, duly verified, that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint herein, and that such relief consists in restraining JOHN O'MAHONY from obtaining certain funds in the hands of THOMAS J. BARR, or any part thereof, until after the payment of the bonds or certificates mentioned in the complaint, so far as the same will apply, and that the defendant, THOMAS J. BARR, should be restrained from paying over to said O'MAHONY, or to any other person or persons, said funds, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I do hereby command and strictly enjoin and restrain the said JOHN O'MAHONY, his attorney and agents, and all other persons acting in aid or assistance of him, and each and every one of them, under the penalties by law provided, to absolutely desist and refrain from obtaining certain funds in the hands of THOMAS J. BARR, AUGUST BELMONT and ERNEST B. LUCKE, or any part thereof, until after the payment of the bonds or certificates mentioned in the complaint, so far as said funds will apply, and that the defendant THOMAS J. BARR be restrained from paying over to said O'MAHONY or any other person or persons, said funds, or any part thereof, until the further order of this Court.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Justice.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans were submitted to Mr. JAMES M. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Friday, July 23.

Plan No. 779.—July 16, brick school-house, situated on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, east of Second-avenue; size of building, 48x22 feet; two stories; owned by the Parish of St. Boniface, Rev. M. NICOT, pastor.

Plan No. 780.—July 16, brick distillery, situated on the north side of Eighteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; size of building, 50x50 feet; five stories; owned by THOMAS B. KERR.

Plan No. 781.—July 16, brick tenement-house, situated on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, near First-avenue; size of building, 25x44 feet; four stories; owned by B. COSTELLO.

Plan No. 782.—July 16, brick church, situated on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street; size of building, 60x22 feet; owned by the Parish of St. Boniface, Rev. M. NICOT, pastor.

Plan No. 783.—July 16, brick store and tenement-house situated on the west side of Second-avenue, near Eightieth-street; size of building, 25x50 feet; four stories; owned by JAMES GONONDE.

Plan No. 784.—July 16, brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the south side of Thirtieth-street, east of Madison-avenue; size of building, 21x50 feet; three stories; owned by THOMAS BOYLE.

Plan No. 785.—July 17, brown-stone front dwelling, situated on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 25x56 feet; four stories and basement; owned by JOS. BRYAN.

Plan No. 786.—July 17, three brick stores and tenement-houses, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 First-street; size of buildings, 25x40, 25x45 and 41x46 feet; five stories; owned by WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.

Plan No. 787.—July 17, brick factory, No. 107 Greenwich-street; size of building, 25x30 feet; one story; owned by JAMES HAYS.

Plan No. 788.—July 17, brick stable, situated on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 20x13 feet 4 inches; two stories; owned by Mr. WENDELL.

Plan No. 789.—July 17, second-class brick dwelling, situated on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, 25x70 feet; two stories; owned by JAMES MARRER.

Plan No. 790.—July 17, first-class frame dwelling situated on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 23x34 feet; three stories; owned by JOHN B. MILLER.

Plan No. 791.—July 19, first-class brick dwelling, situated on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, west of First-avenue; size of building, 20x40 feet; three stories; owned by CATHARINE STURGIS.

Plan No. 792.—July 19, brick factory, No. 73 Greene-street; size of building, 20x20 feet; one story; owned by Mr. BERENBOICK.

Plan No. 793.—July 19, first-class brown-stone dwelling, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 16x45 feet; three stories; owned by J. & W. C. SPEARS.

Plan No. 794.—July 19, brick foundry, situated on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, east of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 62x100 feet; one story; owned by J. B. & W. W. Cornell.

Plan No. 795.—July 19, nineteen first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, east of Fourth-avenue; size of buildings, 20x50 feet; three stories; owned by WILLIAMS, BRITT & BULKLEY.

Plan No. 796.—July 20, ten first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the west side of Fourth-avenue, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth-street; three stories; owned by THOMAS LARKIN.

Plan No. 797.—July 20, brick tenement-house, situated on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 25x26 feet; two stories; owned by JNO. MCCAHEY.

Plan No. 798.—July 20, three first-class Ohio stone dwellings, situated on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, west of Eighth-avenue; size of buildings, 16½x50 feet; three stories; owned by JAMES MCKINLEY.

Plan No. 799.—July 20, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, situated on the west side of Madison-avenue, north of Sixty-first street; size of building, 25x25 feet; three stories; owned by JOHN B. STONER.

Plan No. 800.—July 22, brick store and tenement-house, No 137 Essex-street; size of building, 25x58 feet; five stories; owned by HAMMELL & HARTUNG.

Plan No. 801.—July 22, three iron buildings, situated on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, east of Third-avenue; size of buildings—two 25x50 feet; one 20x50 feet; three stories; owned by H. TOLJE.

Plan No. 802.—July 22, brown-stone first-class dwelling, situated on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; size of building, 20x50 feet; three stories; owned by R. AULD.

Plan No. 803.—July 23, first-class brick dwelling, situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, east of Tenth-avenue; size of building, 20x40 feet; three stories; owned by JAMES FARRELL.

Plan No. 804.—July 23, second-class brick dwelling, situated on the south side of Eightieth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, 25x30 feet; three stories; owned by JOHN WEBER.

Plan No. 805.—July 23, two brick first-class dwellings, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, west of Second-avenue; size of buildings, 20x45 feet; two stories; owned by BART. WALTHER.

Plan No. 806.—July 23, brick factory, situated on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, south of Forty-sixth-street; size of building, 54x22 feet; two stories; owned by GEORGE CENTER.

Plan No. 807.—July 23, eight first-class dwellings, (Ohio stone,) situated on the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth-street; size of buildings—two 30x72 feet, two 22x72 feet, two 23x72 feet, and two 20x72 feet; five stories each; owned by Mrs. REBECCA JONES.

Crimes and Casualties.

The following cases appeared on the record yesterday:

ELLEN WILSON, 28 years of age, and a destitute wanderer in the streets, attempted to end her miseries by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Eleventh-street, but MICHAEL MCCLOSKY, who witnessed the act, dragged her from the water and she was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where she was properly cared for.

JOHN GILLHOLLY died suddenly at his residence, No. 525 West Twenty-seventh-street, and the Coroner was called to hold an inquest, in order that the required burial permit might be given.

CHARLES WIRTH, 2 years of age, was run over by a cart in Avenue A, near Tenth-street, and seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 502 East Twelfth-street.

JOHN CORNEY, a porter at No. 72 Murray-street, fell through the hatchway from the second floor of the building, and was badly cut about the head and face. He was taken to the City Hospital.

J. F. LUTHER, of No. 349 Broome-street, had his arm broken by its coming in contact with a plank, while he had it projected from a Fourth-avenue car in which he was riding, in Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The Attempted Suicide of Mrs. Broach.

Mrs. GEORGE BROACH, of Brooklyn, the young woman referred to in the TIMES yesterday as having attempted to commit suicide, because of the abandonment of her husband, was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday morning, and, after acknowledging that she designed self-destruction on the previous evening, was advised by the Justice to reconsider her resolve and to give life another trial. She was then released from custody.

Suicide by Taking Paris Green.

For some months past ELIZABETH TIPPES, a native of Switzerland, 38 years of age, had been in the employ of HENRY BECK as a domestic at No. 137 Liberty-street. Recently the woman has appeared to be much depressed in spirits, for what reason is not known. Yesterday she did not make her appearance as usual; and consequently a messenger was sent to her room. Here she was found lying dead on the bed. On the table in the room was found a letter written by the deceased to Mrs. ANNA STOHL, a friend which she stated that she was tired of living, and announced her intention of committing suicide. A *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. Wm. Shine, Deputy Coroner, showed that death had resulted from taking Paris green. Coroner Flynn held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Their Removal by the Tunneling Plan Decided on by General Newton.

There is now a fair prospect that the obstructions at Hell Gate will be removed as speedily as the nature of the undertaking will admit, and that progress sufficient will be made in the work, by the time Congress meets, to convince the most skeptical that the removal of the rocks which now impede navigation is simply a matter of time and labor. Major-General Newton, who has charge of the improvement, has decided that the first thing to be done is to clear away the reef opposite Hallett's Point, between the Gridiron Rock and the point where First-street, Astoria, reaches the Hell Gate water. This reef is, even at low tide, entirely submerged, the depth of water on it, in some places, being seven feet. At other points the depth of water varies from seven to eighteen feet. To create a channel here fit for navigation by large vessels requires a depth of twenty-five feet, and therefore necessitates a cutting down, vertically, of from seven to eighteen feet from the summit of the reef. In order to secure the depth of water required the General has decided to pursue a course of action at once simple and certain to effect the desired result. It does away, too, with the use of any of the complicated inventions that have been gotten up for the purpose of removing the obstructions, and reduces the whole matter to a point where the following out of plain and simple rules of engineering will be sure to effect the object, at an expense no greater, if, indeed, as great, as would be entailed on the Government by giving the contract to any of the many inventors who have applied to become contractors for the work. The plan proposed is to sink a shaft in Astoria, at a proper distance from the Hell Gate easterly shore, and, after reaching a sufficient depth, to tunnel laterally under the reef, and then explode the rock by means of either nitro-glycerine or gunpowder. This, of course, will bring down the rock from its present altitude, causing it to fill the tunnel that will have been run underneath it. The explosion will also break the rock into masses sufficiently small to admit of their being handled with facility, and removed by means of a derrick, or some such arrangement, at any place where the projecting points may be more than will allow a run of twenty-five feet water in the clear. This plan, which is General Newton's own, seems to be perfectly feasible, so far as the Hallett's Point reef is concerned, and gives assurance that here, at least, we may look for a water channel sufficient to float any vessel coming into the port of New-York. Whether the same plan of action will be followed in removing "Pot Rock," "Mill Rock," "The Frying-pan," "The Gridiron," and the other rocky obstructions which lie further from the shore, is a question not yet decided. Whatever may be learned, however, by the putting into operation of the proposed tunneling plan, will be made use of in removing these and the other obstructions which have for so long a time been detrimental to navigation in the harbor of New-York.

Cutting a Hawser—An Act of Malicious Mischief.

On Thursday last, as Company C of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., was returning from an excursion at Alderney Park, being on board the barge *Merchant*, in tow of the steamboat *William Fittimer*, when off Robins Reef, in the Lower Bay, the hawser connecting the barge and the steamer was cut. The barge drifted away, and for a time the persons on board were in considerable danger, as it was feared that their boat would strike on the reef. As soon as possible the parted hawser was joined and the barge again placed in tow of the steamboat. Search was then made for the malicious person who had severed the hawser, when it was discovered that the act had been instigated by a number of the excursionists, who had become dissatisfied at the rapid rate with which the barge was being towed back to the City. Paul Madden, who, it appears, was the ringleader, was arrested, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court. Captain Van Wie, of the barge, made an affidavit setting forth that Madden had ordered one of the men near him to cut the hawser. Madden was therefore held for trial in $1,000 bail.

The Removal of the Comptroller's Office.

The removal of the Comptroller's office to the apartments to be provided in the new City Hall will not probably take place before October. These apartments are those now occupied as the Sheriff's office on the first floor in the northwest corner of the building, and those immediately over them in the second story. These rooms are being fitted up with black-walnut desks and partitions, and the walls are being elegantly frescoed. As soon as they are completed the Comptroller will move in. The new quarters will not be so convenient, or so pleasant as the old ones in the Hall of Records, but the whole of the latter building is required for the Register's Office, which now occupies only the basement story. At present the Register's clerks are greatly cramped in these quarters, and the huge tomes which lawyers have to consult so frequently there, are so crowded together that they are difficult of access. The Legislature at its last session appropriated $100,000 for adding a Mansard roof to the Hall of Records, which will give it a very singular appearance, but will make it large enough for the accommodation of the Register. Mr. Garvey, the contractor for the work, will commence it as soon as the Comptroller vacates. As soon as it is completed the Register will occupy the whole building.

The Horse Railroad Companies and the Board of Health.

The Times has heretofore informed its readers of the fact that the Board of Health has been considering the subject of horse railroad accidents and the best means of preventing them. The accidents particularly taken note of were those occasioned by passengers falling beneath the forward wheels of the cars while endeavoring to get on or off by the front platforms. Several days ago the various companies were favored with a hearing before the Board, but no decision was given until yesterday, when, in a special meeting, the Board resolved to compel all of the companies within the Metropolitan District to place gates or chains across the entrances to the front platforms of their cars. Counsel of the Board was instructed to draw an ordinance relating to the subject, which will probably be presented at the next regular meeting.

Colored Camp-Meeting.

Rev. John P. Washington, formerly missionary for the Baltimore Colored Conference, but recently transferred to the South Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold a camp-meeting, about a mile from Sag Harbor, L. I., on the East Hampton road, commencing on the 15th of August. The ministers of several churches of this City and on Long Island will be present and assist in the exercises, and there will also be a number of singers present. A collection will be taken up on Sunday to defray the expenses of the meeting. Mr. Washington will leave for the South early in the Autumn. Persons from this City wishing to attend the meeting may take the boat for Sag Harbor from Peck-slip on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon, or may go by the Long Island Railroad. The meeting will continue about two weeks.

The Acetic Acid Factory Nuisance in Brooklyn.

A further hearing in the matter of the complaint against Messrs. Sprague & Close's Acetic Acid Factory, at the corner of Flushing and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn, has been going on during the present week before the Referee of the Board of Health. Several persons, among them the occupants of the Marine Barracks near by, testified that the nuisance was intolerable, and that they had suffered greatly by reason of its continuance. The defendants did not appear before the Referee latterly, and one of the witnesses stated that their manager told him that they intended to remove their business to another part of the city. The case, therefore, went against the defendants by default, and nothing more will be heard of it. The buildings are mere shanties, and they will probably be removed at once.

The Small-Pox in New-York.

Although the small-pox has been pretty thoroughly "stamped out" in the City, it still shows itself, at times, in various localities. Thirteen cases occurred in Forsyth-street, between Houston and Stanton streets, within the past few days, but none of them proved to be of a serious character, and none of the afflicted ones died. The disease was communicated by a baker to his customers, and the Board of Health, when it learned the fact, closed the place, and took every precaution to prevent the distemper from spreading any further. No new cases were reported yesterday, and very few are known to exist.

More Police Changes.

There was a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, but only three Commissioners being present no business of importance was transacted. The following additional transfers were ordered: Sergeant Combs, of the Second Precinct, to the Forty-second; Roundsman Hudson, from the Twenty-seventh Precinct to the Twenty-ninth; Roundsman Taylor, from the Fourth Precinct to the Twenty-ninth, and Patrolman Brennan, from the Ninth Precinct, to the Second District Court.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Schoenean et al. *vs.* Williams et al.; motion granted, unless the plaintiff amends and pays $10 costs within three days.

H. H. Cole *vs.* W. H. Bennett et al.; motion denied.

In the matter of John A. Bush, an idiot; motion granted.

Kirby *vs.* Harrison et al.; motion granted.

The People, &c., Stephen B. Brague *vs.* The Standard Life Insurance Company; motion for mandamus denied.

Brush, &c., *vs.* James Green, &c.; judgment granted.

Mary Gesell *vs.* Peter Gesell; motion denied.

William J. Porter *vs.* John W. Moore et al.; testimony must be returned by the referee.

Carpenter *vs.* Jacobi; motion denied, without costs.

Cole *vs.* Bennett; receiver may be appointed as to the watch.

By Judge Sutherland.

Spencer C. Benham *vs.* Allan Hay et al.; case settled; all the amendments allowed.

Brett *vs.* Rose et al.; the objections of the purchasers overruled and declared invalid; motion granted and order made.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Freedman.

In the matter of Charles Blue; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Jolly *vs.* Busick; motion granted.

Gabler *vs.* Gabler; motion granted.

Wells *vs.* Rhielander; motion granted.

Bramaggiore *vs.* Bramaggiore; referee's report confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Hockstetter *vs.* Isaacs; motion denied with $10 costs.

Room *vs.* Nicholson; motion granted with $10 costs.

Carter *vs.* Clarke; motion denied with costs.

Seldis *vs.* Stern; defendant may have leave to file his original answer as of July 17, upon payment of $10 costs within three days from this date.

By Judge Monell.

Talmadge *vs.* Nevins; findings settled and to be engrossed for signature; papers in office.

By Judge McCunn.

Dickel *vs.* Hemmerlien; motion to assess damages granted without costs.

Brown *vs.* Miller; motion to open default granted upon terms, such terms to be settled by me.

Stuyvesant *vs.* Browning; motion for judgment on the answer granted; reference to compute interest.

Gilmore *vs.* Bedell; the motion for a permanent injunction granted; William M. Tweed, Jr., is appointed receiver of the steamship in question. See opinion with Judge.

Singer *vs.* Singer; motion to confirm report, and decree of divorce granted.

Ford *vs.* Ransom; William M. Tweed, Jr., appointed receiver. In this case, Judge McCunn has stated the grounds of his decision, as follows: A motion for a permanent injunction is granted. The bill of sale is absolute in itself, and would entitle the defendant to take possession of the property forthwith, but for the reason that at the time the bill of sale was executed a stipulation was entered into, in writing, between Mr. Ford and Mr. Ransom, whereby Mr. Ford was to retain possession of the property until the 1st of January next. I hold, therefore, that this stipulation qualifies the bill of sale and renders it only tantamount to a mortgage. But as that stipulation does not allow Mr. Ford to trade with the goods or property in question, but only allows him to retain possession of the same, I therefore direct that William M. Tweed, Jr., be appointed receiver of the property of the store in question, for the purpose of seeing that no waste is committed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Brady.

Hays *vs.* Jardine; motion granted to this extent: the order is modified so that the $78 20 therein mentioned shall be paid after the final completion of the contract referred to in the annexed notice, this being the alternative relief demanded.

Kennedy, Receiver, *vs.* Flekert; motion denied without costs. See opinion.

Osborne *vs.* Hamilton; motion denied. See opinion.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE M'MAHON BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.

The examination of the case of James McMahon, *alias* "Tompkins," has resulted in his being held for indictment. He is charged with defrauding Patrick O'Mara out of $100 bounty by means of forged bounty certificates and checks. It is alleged that he has settled with the complainant for the amount of the claim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The session was very short yesterday, no business of any importance being transacted. A number of prisoners were brought up on motions to receive bail, and a time was fixed for the trial of their cases.

DISCHARGED ON COMPLAINANTS' REQUEST.

Nathan N. Lowvenick was arraigned for having defrauded Julius N. Knoop, of No. 131½ Broome-street, out of $120 by means of a worthless check on the Chatham National Bank. He was discharged at the complainant's request.

Julius Finkenstein, charged with stealing a gold watch and a small amount of money from Chas. Gattman, of No. 445 West Thirty-third-street, was also discharged at the complainant's request.

PARDON OF HOWARD.

A message was received by the District-Attorney, and communicated to the Court, announcing that Governor Hoffman had complied with the wishes of the Court officers in granting an unconditional pardon to John Howard, the sailor who was recently convicted of committing a robbery in the saloon of "Reddy the Blacksmith," for which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It was claimed at the time by those who aided in his conviction that he was probably innocent of the offence charged against him, and it is alleged that later developments have proven such to be the case.

Howard was brought into Court, and received the official document which gave him his liberty in person.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

DESERVING PUNISHMENT.

John Hoffman was held in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of injuring a boy, named Charles Willard, by reckless driving. He was arrested by Officer Peter Farley, who observed him driving a horse before a butcher's cart, in Tenth-street, at a furious rate. The boy was in the act of crossing at the corner of Avenue A with an infant in his arms, when the horse knocked him down. Several spectators halloed to the driver, but he did not heed them. The result was that the boy and the infant were both severely injured.

SAVED FROM A SUICIDAL DEATH.

A middle aged woman named Ellen Wilson, was charged by Officer Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, with attempting to commit suicide. He said that she had been under the influence of liquor for the past week, and that she jumped into the East River on Thursday evening, with the intention of destroying her life, when he rescued her. She was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

NOT IDENTIFIED.

Simon Hegmann, of Hudson-street, was shown Henry Beck, recently arrested with two other men, but failed to identify him as the person who had obtained $110 by false pretences. He was accordingly discharged.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

George H. Holden and Leopold Bouvein, clerks of Harrison, Bros. & Co., No. 16 Burling-slip, were arraigned on charges of embezzling the funds of their employers; Holden, it being alleged, had thus wrongfully obtained $372 and Bouvein $336. The prisoners did not attempt any explanation of the matter, and were both committed for trial at the General Sessions.

FIGHT BETWEEN FEMALES.

During Wednesday evening a fight occurred in West Fortieth-street, between Bridget McCeanill and Ann Boyle, residents of the same house. Bridget being armed with an iron wrench, struck her opponent several blows on the head, disabling her for the time, but inflicting no serious injury; and yesterday Bridget, who was arrested at the time of the occurrence, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 for her appearance at the General Sessions.

THEFT AT A FUNERAL.

Edward Clines, of No. 127 West Twenty-fifth-street, made a complaint alleging that, on the 18th inst., he attended a funeral, and that no one was in the carriage with him but a boy, named William Shaw, and yet that during the ride to the grave or return, his watch worth $40 was stolen from his pocket. The boy was arrested for the theft, and despite his vigorous denial of the crime was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN OWNER FOUND.

Officer Wilson, of the Twentieth Precinct, finding Margaret Mooney endeavoring to sell a gold watch worth $200 for $40, took her in charge on suspicion that it was stolen property, and yesterday Peter Halpine, No. 173 Avenue B, appeared as a claimant for the watch, and stated where and when it had been purloined from him. Margaret was therefore committed for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	121	8	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105
4,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.c.	120⅝	10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110
15,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64.	121⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	16⅛
7,000	U.S.5-20C., '65.	121⅛	100	West. U. T.	36⅜
20,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65n.	120⅝	100	do...bet. call.	36⅜
4,000	U.S.5-20C.'65 n.	120⅝	100	do	36⅝
50,000	do...b3	120⅛	100	do	36⅜
20,000	do	120⅛	400	Pacific Mail	83⅝
10,500	do...small	120⅛	200	do...b30	84⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s., Cur.	107⅞	30	do	84⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.c.	120⅝	200	Adams Ex.	60⅛
50,000	do	120⅛	300	do...bet. call	61
500	do...small	120⅛	1300	N. Y. Cen.	214½
3,000	U. S.5-20C.'68.	120⅛	200	do...c	214⅛
1,500	U. S. 5s,10-40 R.	109⅞	100	Hudson R.	184⅝
20,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n.	56¾	1600	do	185
1,000	do	57	200	Harlem R.	143⅛
8,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	63	100	do	144
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	57⅛	200	do	144⅛
5,000	do	57⅜	200	Reading R.	94⅝
20,000	do	58	2000	do	94⅝
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	58⅛	2600	do...b30	95
5,000	do	58⅜	2500	do	94⅜
6,000	do	58	5500	do	95
100,000	N. C. St.6s.n.	51	15	Mich. Central	133⅜
45,000	do	51⅛	100	Lake S. & M.So.	105⅛
55,000	do	51⅛	500	do	105⅛
23,000	do	51⅛	200	do...b30	106⅛
10,000	do...s10	51	100	Ill. Cen.	141
20,000	do...2d call	51⅛	100	do	141⅛
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	88	100	Clev. & Pitts.	108⅜
1,000	do	87⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	80
2,000	do	87⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R b30	115⅜
20,000	La. 6s. lev. b.	65	1000	do	114⅝
10,000	Ala. St. 8s, b.	93¾	400	do	114⅝
4,000	B. 6s, W. L.	93	200	Mil. & St. P.	77
4,000	Brook. 6s, P. L.	91½	200	do	77⅛
1,000	Erie 5th M.	76	100	do...b3	77⅝
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	93⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bds.	98	1500	do	87⅝
4,000	M. C. 8s, n. bds	132	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅝
500	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	94	200	Chic. & Alt.	161
1,000	do	95	5	N. J. Cen.	102
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	10	do	101⅛
3,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	95⅛	100	do	101⅜
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.	94	200	do	101⅛
500	Mor. & Es. 1st M small	100	100	Morris & Es. R.	88
6,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½	12	N. Y. & N. H.	125⅛
2,000	Mar. & C. 1st M	90	200	H. & St. J. R.	129
1,000	C. C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	84	100	H. & St. J. Pf. b c	127⅛
15	Man. & Mer. Bk.	99½	100	Del., L. & W.	112
			7	P., Ft. W. & C.	151⅛
			100	Col., C. & Ind. C., bet. call	37
			26	Col., C. & I. R.	72
			100	Dub. & S. C.	103

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$14,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	121	$65,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	120⅛
3,000	U.S.5-20 C. '62	123⅛	120,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	120⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20 C. '64.	121⅛	10,000	do	120⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	121⅜	15,000	do...s3	120⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	Tenn.St.6s,x.c.	63	100	Wells-Far. Ex.b.c	22⅛
5,000	do	62¾	100	do	22⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s., n.	57⅛	100	New-York Cen.	214
10,000	do	57¼	100	do	213¾
25,000	do	57⅝	200	Reading	95⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s.	92	300	do	95⅜
26,000	N. C. S. 6s.	58	300	Chi. & N.W.	79⅛
4,000	do	58¼	100	Hudson R.	186⅜
9,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	51	50	do	187
20,000	do	51¼	100	do	186⅛
10,000	do	52	50	Chi. & R. I.	114⅜
30,000	do	52¼	300	Mil. & St. P.R.Pf.	87
200	Mariposa Pf.	15⅛	25	N. J. Central	101⅛
100	do..bet. call.	15⅝	48	do	101
100	Quicksilver...b.c	16⅛	83	Chic., B. & Q.	190
100	do	16	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	129⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	West. U. T.	36⅝	200	Reading	94⅞
100	Pacific Mail	83¾	200	do	95
100	do...b3	83⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts.	108⅜
100	Hud. R.	186⅛	100	Rock Island	114⅜
100	do	186	100	do	114⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	79¼			

FRIDAY, July 23—P. M.

If we have disturbed the equanimity of the Gold writer for the *World*, the fault is his own, not ours. The false lights which he held out last Summer and which he is now supplementing, are recorded in his own files. We regret that he so far loses his temper as to forget his chapter and date—which he is not apt to do when their reproduction will serve his present argument. We made no particular reference to what he said or figured out on the 18th June, 1868, though his figures *then*, on only a six weeks' calculation, proved $19,000,000 out of the way. We spoke from memory of his figuring and ciphering about this time last year, when Gold was about 143 ₱ cent. He will find the case to be even worse for his prophecies than we represented, by turning to his wildest, as well as most elaborate effort in the *World* of Aug. 8, 1868, written when Gold was selling (Friday, Aug. 7) at 149½@147½@148, and the fact is as indelibly stamped upon this writer's own column, as the subsequent fact stated by us the other day that Gold went down—gradually at first but not the less surely—to 133 ₱ cent. early in November. In that remarkable calculation, if he really meant it as an honest specimen of arithmetic, *he was mistaken to the extent of nearly fifty million of dollars.* He claimed that the Treasury could *not* sell Gold, and that, without selling, the balance in the ownership of the Government in the succeeding January would be down to $24,000,000. The Treasury *did* sell Gold in the meantime to the extent of $15,000,000 or $18,000,000, and went out of January, 1869, with a Gold balance of $88,000,000, of which $56,073,000 was in the absolute ownership of the Government. Again: the writer for the *World* insists that the base of his present campaign is 135 ₱ cent., not 137, as stated in our reference of Wednesday. Perhaps there is a slight mistake on both sides, but if he will overhaul his paper of July 17, not July 21, when he opened up his programme for high Gold, and make a note of it, he will find the initial point nearer 137 than 135, and certainly not below 136 ₱ cent.

On looking to the probable surplus resources of the Treasury for the next eight or ten months, and relying most confidently upon the Sinking Fund policy of the present Administration, we are not of the number of newspaper or circular writers who deem United States 5-20s and other United States Gold-bearing Bonds too dear to hold for further profit or secure investment. It is well enough to talk of much cheaper Bonds, some of them pledged to Gold Interest, and of the better income which they pay, and so thought and wrote many of our financial authorities last Summer when 5-20s reached the (then considered) high figure of 110 ₱ cent. And yet the exchange there has turned out poorly, certainly so far as a mere speculation on the relative advantage or profit of holding United States Funds and other Bonds. We are strongly inclined to take the same view of the question, with United States 5-20s, at 120 ₱ cent., and hence our reluctance to advise outside parties or the holders of Savings or other Trust funds to make the exchange at present, however tempting the difference in price and the comparative annual income may seem to be. There is nothing so entirely safe as the Public credit, and this is a paramount consideration with all prudent investors. Independent of this it is doubtful whether any State or City Bond or Railway Mortgage will advance more in price or public favor in the next few months than the United States 5-20s now being rapidly bought up by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Sinking Fund. We say this not to influence holders to refuse a liberal profit on their original subscriptions to or subsequent purchases of the United States Loans, if they are satisfied with it, but as an intimation of our confidence that the United States 5-20s, by reason of the operation of the Sinking Fund, will soon reach their par value in Gold.

It is stated this Afternoon from Washington that the Secretary will allow the National Banks to exchange their securities for Circulation from 5-20s, (if they desire to sell them,) to any other class of Gold-bearing United States Bonds. This is right, and the privilege may tend to bring out 5-20s for sale to the Government Sinking Fund, and at the same time create a demand for 10-40s and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 in substitution.

The sales of Gold varied but slightly to-day from the last transactions of Thursday—135¼@135½ ₱ cent. We heard of no sale above 135⅝, and none below 135¼ ₱ cent. At the regular close of 'Change hours the quotation stood 135⅜ ₱ cent. The Treasury delivered $1,000,000 Gold to-day on the sale of yesterday, and this operation increased the Currency balance of the Office about $1,300,000. The Gold Customs paid in were $438,000, and the Gold Interest paid out $225,000. The general balances (Gold and Notes) now stand $95,848,614.

The Foreign Exchanges continue firm at 110 @110⅛, on London 60 days, and the Money market works steadily at 7 ₱ cent., with exceptions on United States Funds at 6 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was firm in all departments to-day, and especially active on the Southern State Bonds, which are advancing in price on an increased disposition to speculate in North Carolinas, Tennessees and Virginias, at comparatively low figures. The public funds were held stiff, on the basis of 120½@120⅝ for United States 5-20s of 1867. The 10-40s advanced to 110⅝ ₱ cent. In the Railway market there was another and pretty strong advance in New-York Central and Hudson River, both of which made higher quotations than ever before known, 214⅛ and 187 respectively, and the movement in Reading noticed last night continued to advance to 95⅛ ₱ cent. The Western Roads were generally steady, but the business not very spirited in any of them. Most of the Brokers are inclined to close up business early in the Afternoon, in season to take the trains and ferries to the country, and after the printed list of the Second Board the transactions are less important than usual in the Long Room and on Broad-street.

At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123½	123⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¼	57⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	58¼
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	52⅛
New-York Central	211⅝	213⅝
Reading Railway	94⅝	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅝	114
Northwest Common	79⅝	79⅜
Northwest Preferred	94⅜	93⅞
Michigan Southern	105⅜	105⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	152½	152½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	106⅝	107⅞
Pacific Mail Company	83⅝	83⅝
St. Paul Preferred	87	87
St. Paul Common	76½	77
Toledo and Wabash	75⅜	74½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31⅝
Hudson River	183	187½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	120½
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅜	10-40 reg	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅜	6s Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	58¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	52¼
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s	69
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	65
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	129
Indiana 5 ₱ c., W. L.	98	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	97	Alabama 8s	93¾
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	95	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62½	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57⅝	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n. '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58⅜	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
Virginia 6s, new bds	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	96
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅜	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	96

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	American Exchange	114½
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	127	Nassau	104⅛
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	136
America	142	Corn Exchange	134
Phenix	106	Continental	99½
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	115
Greenwich	155	Commonwealth	112
National	112	Park	160½
Merchants' Exchange	117	Manuf's and Merchs.	99⅜
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	104¾
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	111½
Commerce	123¼	Tenth National	94
Ocean	96¼	Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89½	Tol. W.&W.C.C.S.F.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Gal. & Chic. Ex	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	98⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac	93⅞
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94½	Morris & Essex 1st M	98½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Buf.N.Y.&E., 1stM, '77	85	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	99
H. R.7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M	97½
H.R.7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	101½	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	94
Harlem 1st M	101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	88
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	132	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. C. new, 1M.8s, '82	132	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93¾	Peninsula R. Bonds	90
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98	Mil.&St.Paul 1st M.8s	105
Pac. R.7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil.& St.P.1st M 7 3-10	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	119½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	92⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	83½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	90	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv.	95	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	93
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants	107¼	Western Union Bds.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Iron Mountain Bds.	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅝
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	75		

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $2,187,841. Amount marketed, $1,574,804.

The Broadway Insurance Company, from a surplus of $170,000, has declared a dividend of 8 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 2.

The *Alta California*, reviewing the mining operations of the past six months, says of the Mariposa estate:

"The working of the mines of the Mariposa estate has been resumed. There are now sixty-six stamps crushing at the Benton Mills, and a new 60-stamp mill has been commenced. The Merced River furnishes abundant power to drive all the mills with little expense, and the supply of pay quartz in the Josephine and Pine Tree Mines is large. The average yield of the rock on which the mills are now at work is above $20 per ton. The Mariposa Mine has been pumped dry, and some good quartz has been taken out, in readiness for the mill which is being remodeled to crushing. Four Ryerson amalgamators are running at the Benton Mills, and they give such satisfaction that no other mode of separating the gold from the quartz is to be used on the estate. The Princeton Green Gulch and Bear Valley Mines are lying idle."

Messrs. Easton & Co. have again favored us with the following interesting Cotton statistics, in advance of the issue of their circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	458	6,300	....	....
Mobile	131	2,348	....	....
Galveston	134	267	81	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	347	275	....	....
Charleston	830	1,160	....	....
New-York	507	20,150	233	10
Boston	381	7,500	....	....
Total this week	2,788	38,000	314	10
Previously reported	2,033,084	....	976,585	447,508
Total since Sept. 1	2,035,872	38,000	976,899	447,518
Same time last year	2,088,889	76,911	1,227,089	404,450

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	353,000	602,500
Afloat from India	588,000	649,000
Afloat from America	31,000	17,000
Stock in London	58,500	36,123
Afloat for London	45,000	180,000
Stock in Havre	36,938	41,993
Afloat for Havre	148,961	86,863
Stock in Bremen	8,745	11,830
Afloat for Bremen	6,117	8,627
Stock in United States ports	38,000	76,911
Stock in the interior towns	2,186	7,480
Total	1,316,447	1,668,327

Deficiency in visible supply, 351,880 bales. Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 110,000 bales; same time 1868, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 13d.; then, 10⅝d.

STOCK IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, JULY 16.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	560	4,397
Columbus, Ga	233	454
Macon, Ga	249	1,635
Montgomery, Ala	416	372
Memphis, Tenn	583	530
Nashville, Tenn	145	92
Total	2,186	7,480

The *Alta California* of July 15 says:

The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

July 1	$14,322 17	July 9	$41,745 84
July 2	21,043 14	July 10	22,742 03
July 3	6,837 71	July 12	56,539 09
July 6	31,322 29	July 13	42,336 46
July 7	37,954 94	July 14	21,074 77
July 8	68,752 96		
Total			$364,671 40
Previously			3,720,749 47
Total Jan. 1 to July 15			$4,085,420 87
Same period 1868			4,385,730 92
Decrease			$300,310 05

The Treasure exports have been as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York, per steamer	$1,091,563 15	$45,684 90
England, per steamer		119,913 76
France, per steamer	37,952 35	
Panama, per steamer	30,000 00	20,000 00
Guatemala, per steamer		3,000 00
Callao, per steamer		30,780 40
Total steamer	$1,159,515 50	$219,379 06
Japan	$41,100 00	$420,256 13
China	298,004 50	230,405 35
Previously	20,390,520 92	20,662,167 95
New-York, by railroad		425,391 29
New-York, by railroad, previously		1,391,961 95
Total by railroad		$1,813,353 20
Total shipment since Jan. 1	$21,889,140 98	$22,349,531 78

The movement of treasure has been pretty large—rather more than last year, when freights tempted shipments.

The exports of merchandise and treasure together have been as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$480,464 00	$621,924 00
Previously	9,467,270 00	8,752,970 00
Total merchandise	$9,947,734 00	$9,374,894 00
Specie, mercantile account	21,889,140 98	22,318,869 42
Add duties	4,385,730 92	4,085,420 87
Total Jan. 1 to date	$36,222,605 90	$35,779,184 29

The arrivals of merchandise have been free, embracing a considerable available tonnage, and the number of vessels now in the harbor is unusually large.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 12 says:

"A continuance of dry weather, with an increase in the temperature and a good portion of brilliant sunshine, has this week conferred immense benefit on the country. The hay crop in the main, will now be secure, and much of it has been got up without rain. The later pieces of wheat have been coming into bloom in a much more favorable time than that which was early; and there has been a marked change for the better in every English county, and in every country of Europe. Still it is too late to alter the character of this year's crop, which cannot by any possibility equal that of 1868; and the first gatherings in France show an inferior weight and greatly deficient yield; but it is too early yet to state with any accuracy the probable difference. However, it is more confirmed that the leading grain this year is likely to be oats, which promise great abundance, and, should the weather continue fine, the quality as well as the yield will be excellent. The backwardness of the present harvest has plainly brought out the fact that, notwithstanding our abundance last year, stocks have now become very low, having been begun upon early and well-drained till late, making a claim of about one-sixth beyond what 1867 was able to furnish; while foreign stores were pretty well cleared from every grain-exporting country. We therefore find that the late fine weather has only partially checked the upward movement, which on the average has been fully 1s. ₱ quarter, while some places were so exhausted that millers had to pay 2s. to 3s. ₱ quarter more than on the previous week. What height we should have reached with a continuance of the late low temperature, mixed with rain, there is no saying; but it is clear we have had a providential escape. The same firmness evinced in our own market has been also partially exhibited in other parts of Europe; and, though the southern latitudes may now be considered safe, or nearly so, the general position is yet critical, with a much greater likelihood of an advance than a recurrence to the late quotations. It must always be remembered, that our averages are still about 2s. below those of the same time last year. But little change has occurred at New-York in the value of breadstuffs. The arrivals off the coast since 2d July were 62 cargoes, of which 31 were Wheat, 29 Maize, 1 Barley, 1 Rye and 2 Millet.

The business transacted was as follows: Wheat, 41 cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli, 48s.; Ghirka, 45s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Hungarian, 45s.; Banat, 43s. 9d.; Sandomirka, 48s.; Wallachian, 43s. to 44s.; Danubian, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Bourgas, 41s.; Varna, 40s.; Spring, 45s. to 47s.; Ibrail, 44s. 10½d.; Yeisk, 44s. 6d.; Maize, 25 cargoes at 23s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Rye, 1 cargo at 37s.; Barley, 4 cargoes at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 4½d.; Dari, 1 cargo at 25s. 6d.; Millet, 1 cargo at 21s. 6d.

The sales of Wheat noted last week were 46,556 quarters at 47s. 9d., against 25,645 quarters at 67s. 7d. in 1868.

The London averages were 52s. 7d. on 2,585 quarters.

The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 3d of July, were 602,965 cwts. Wheat, and 54,993 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. SECURED BY THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE FINEST LANDS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO, a First Mortgage upon the proposed line from Sheridan to Denver, a Mortgage upon the Road from Kansas City to Sheridan, now in successful operation, and earning enough to pay more than the interest on this new loan. FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT TAXATION. IN SOME ESSENTIALS BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS $6,500,000. Price 96, with accrued interest, in currency. For Pamphlets and Maps, and all necessary information, apply to

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
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No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers. The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	8	Hides, No.	4,265
Cotton, bales	220	Leather, sides	14,469
Eggs, bbls	487	Spirits Turp., bbls.	16
Flour, bbls	5,872	Resin, bbls	106
Flour, bags	600	Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,997
Cornmeal, bbls	165	Pork, bbls	34
Cornmeal, bags	700	Lard, tcs	50
Wheat, bushels	105,292	Stearine, tcs	19
Corn, bushels	75,653	Butter, pkgs	1,504
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, boxes	10,880
Oats, bushels	26,952	Peanuts, bags	16
Beans, bushels	474	Wool, bales	1,557
Blackeye Peas, bags	148	Whisky, bbls	425
Copper, cakes	30	Tobacco, hhds	297
Goatskins, bales	73	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	454
Hemp, bales	34	Oil Cake, pkgs	70
Hops, bales	342		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Queen of the Mersey*, for Liverpool *via* Quebec—58 hhds. Tobacco, 491 bbls. Resin, 1,050 boxes Drugs, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 25 cases Sardines, 25 boxes Cassia, 25 boxes Cloves, 50 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the bark *Thos. Whitney*, for Stettin—90,771½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Jeypore*, for Liverpool—3,750 bbls. Flour, 53,326 bushels Wheat, 498 bbls. Resin, 30,533 lbs. Oil Cake, 450 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 191 hhds. Tobacco, 3,800 Staves.

By the bark *Jane Young*, for Antwerp—127,746 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Freya*, for Stettin—62,985 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Pontecorio*, for Stettin—5,025 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Agder*, for Gloucester—23,949 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Milton*, for Bristol—1,563 bbls. Flour; 6,000 Staves, 70 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tierces Tobacco, 364 bags Oil Cake, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls have been neglected.

BEESWAX—Has been in fair supply and quiet at from 44c.@47c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been rather light since our last, but prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, including Common Hard at $8@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very slow of sale in all instances, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been salable and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—There has been but little movement in this line since our last. Anthracite has been held firmly at extreme rates, ranging from $8@$9 50 ₱ short ton from yard, thereby checking the demand. Foreign has been sparingly offered, and has been nearly nominal in price.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet but steady to-day. Sales has been confined to 193 bags Laguayra at 17c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and nearly nominal in price for immediate delivery, while there has been a moderate movement for future delivery at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 247 bales, including 230 bales to spinners and 17 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for December, private terms; 100 bales do., for December, 26⅛c.; 200 bales do., for December and January, 26c.; 250 bales do., for January, 26c.; 50 bales do., for December, 26⅛c.; 50 bales do., for January, 26⅛c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Good Ordinary	29¾	30	30¼	30½
Low Middling	32¾	33	33¼	33½
Middling	34	34¼	34½	34½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,413
Receipts last week	2,872
Receipts preceding week	3,914
Receipts since Jan. 1	341,624
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	666,485
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	171,375
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,119
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	332,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	19,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,5[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	43,000
Estimated stock same time last year	81,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—But little business has been reported, yet no change has been noted in prices. Live Geese, 87½c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in some request at about former rates.

FISH—There has been a moderate call for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$29; No. 2 do., $17@$23 50; No. 3 do., $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring, 45c.@50c. for Scale, and 33c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—There has been a good demand noted for the leading kinds of foreign at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 90@$2 95 ₱ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10c.; Almonds, 13c.@25½c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, particularly for the low grades, which have been more sought after by shippers, and to some extent by speculative buyers, at an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,850 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 85; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 85@$7 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 85 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 9,500 bbls. Extras, for export and on speculative account, including Extra State at $6 60@$6 85, and Western at $6 25@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$6 00
Extra State	6 40@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour has been in active demand at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in fair demand at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 650 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in good request at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Cornmeal continues active at $4 85@$5 50 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 25 for Fairfax, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more urgently sought after, chiefly by shippers, though to some extent by speculative buyers, at decidedly higher and quite buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 194,300 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57½; No. 2 Spring at $1 52½@$1 55, closing firmly at $1 55 for straight lots; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 55@$1 56½; No. 3 Spring at $1 45@$1 47; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 50@$1 52; White Genesee at $1 60; Amber State at $1 60; Amber Southern at $1 60@$1 70, chiefly at $1 60; and White California at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand and quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,500 bushels at 80c.@$1 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 01@$1 08 for common to very choice New Mixed Western, the latter an extreme rate; $1 03@$1 05 for New Mixed Western in store; 97c.@$1 for kiln-dried; $1 05@$1 06 for White; $1 08 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in demand at steady rates; sales 3,400 bushels, including State at $1 30, and Western at $1 27@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats continue scarce and wanted at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels Western at 84c.@86c., from depot and afloat, closing at about 85c.@86c., afloat, and 82c.@83c., in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances to-day were 3,750 bbls. Flour and 53,326 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 1,563 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat, for Bristol, and 23,949 bushels Wheat, for Gloucester. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 29 loads of Lumber, 21 of Wheat, 7 of Coal, 4 of Flour, 3 of Corn, 2 each of Staves and Oil, and 1 each of Plaster, Oats and Stone.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 22:

Wheat—A. H. Mills, Buffalo; P. R. Whitbeck, Buffalo; D. Harwood, Buffalo; Rudolph, Oswego; Star No. 2, Buffalo; A. H. Bisch, Buffalo; F. B. Bruce, Jr., Buffalo; Island House, Buffalo; Anna Rebecca, Oswego; Caroline, Buffalo; S. J. Hawley, Buffalo; Geo. W. Wilmott, Buffalo; Gibraltar, Buffalo; L. Paige, Buffalo; W. C. Rogers, Syracuse; Geo. Cox, Montezuma; J. H. Crane, Oswego; Billy Clark, Oswego; Perry E. Toles, Buffalo; F. E. Bassett, Buffalo, Martha Carley, Buffalo.

Mixed—A. Pierce, Syracuse.

Coal—Jim Jamison, Buffalo; J. Younglove, Buffalo; P. & E. No. 13, Geneva; Tom Reed, Geneva; Nelson Cowan, Watkins; P. & E. No. 22, Geneva; B. M. Hagen, Buffalo.

Lumber—N. Huntley, Oswego; Frank W. Walrath, Boonville; Neal Dow, Lyons Falls; Ellen J. Harding, Oswego; Henry Brooks, Buffalo; Stephen A. Douglas, Salina; Autocrat, Oswego; James Hyland, Boonville; Lettie Rhymes, Oswego; C. J. Ostrom, Buffalo; T. J. Helling, Buffalo; Colonel Donnelly, Buffalo; Sabbath Keeper No. 3, Oswego; Charles O'Connor, Oswego; Sheridan, Oswego; Matt Roe, Oswego; W. C. Wells, Buffalo; Wildman, Oswego; Elley Depuy, Oswego; P. C. Doyle, Buffalo; J. E. Foster, Oswego; S. W. Matthews, Lyons Falls; M. S. Clark, Oswego; Craftsman, Oswego; E. F. Donner, Boonville; S. S. Nesbit, Oswego; Addison Patrick, Oswego; Gilbert Cander, Buffalo; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Ellen M. Cole, Utica.

Flour—John A. Woolcott, Medina; William Guest, Jr., Medina; P. & E. C. No. 8, Lyons Falls; City of Syracuse, Rochester; City of New-York, Rochester.

Shooks—James Spraker, Buffalo.

Corn—William A. Fisk, Buffalo; John Dasney, Buffalo; Cassicus, Buffalo.

Oil—Medina, Buffalo; Erie, Buffalo.

Stone—A. C. Green, Buffalo.

Staves—David Ellis, Buffalo.

Plaster—W. B. Hopkins, Rome.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The main inquiry has been for Bagging at from 23c.@23¼c., gold, ₱ yard. Bags steady but quiet.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues inactive at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 85c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in very moderate demand and less buoyant in price, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 342 bales; export clearances, none. The week's business in this line Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "Since the issue of our last report, cable dispatches have been received here, reporting improvement in the English and German plantations, and noting a decline in the London market. Our own market, in consequence, has become considerably depressed, and prices, though not quotably lower, may be considered not as firm. Crop prospects in the West do not appear to improve, as will be seen by the following letter from our Sauk County, Wis., correspondent: 'Lice very plenty. A few fine days did thin them down a little in many yards—the leaves, vines and ground being literally covered with skins of the defunct ones, (a phenomenon I never have seen reported before, but such is the fact.) The "younger fry" are as thick as during picking time in 1868. The crop in this county is considered "gone up," but even with the present gloomy appearance of things, Hops are such an utterly unreliable article that no calculations are safe twenty-four hours ahead. It is now warm, murky and drizzly—just the thing for vermin. Some few yards are absolutely ruined, and the general cultivation is so much neglected that there will be a short crop anyhow on the small percentage of acreage under cultivation.' A writer at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, says: 'Two years ago I set out ten acres of Hops in this section, (Northwestern Ohio,) being the first to venture in the new enterprise. My roots did very well, and last season I was enabled to reap a harvest of about 3,000 lbs. of good Hops. Dealers can make it an object to visit us this Fall, as there are a number of yards in this locality in bearing, and promise a large crop. We are not troubled with vermin, of which there is so much complaint in other localities.' Exports last week, 1,239 bales; receipts, 1,363 bales; total exports for the season from the Port of New-York, 59,664 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date of July 10: 'Since our last report the weather has changed materially, and we have now a clear atmosphere and Summer heat, the result so far being to increase honey dew and drive many grounds into sweat. Appearances certainly justify the present apprehensions of a bad blight. Our market continues strong, but shows very little indication of the buoyancy which the present prospects would seem to justify, and nothing but undeniable and complete verification of the failure of the crop will serve to convince our buyers of the desirability of operating. Fine to choice Americans are in good request at a rise of 4s. to 6s. ₱ cwt.; Medium ruling from 48s. to 56s.; Fine to Choice, 58s. to 65s.' We are favored with the following communication from Messrs. Tanzer Brothers, Hop merchants, of Raudnitz, Bohemia, under date June 30: 'Our plants in the Saatz district look nice and satisfactory; in the Ausche and Grun districts, however, people are not satisfied, the vine being uneven, backward in growth, and covered with vermin. Within the last few days we have been favored with warm weather; we hope this will last, and recover the plants. The harvest will be about a month later than last year. Owing to the unsatisfactory prospects of the coming crop, Hops of the growth of 1867 have advanced 10 gulden* ₱ lb.; that of growth of 1868, 15 gulden† ₱ lb.'

*About 5¼ cents United States currency. †About 8 cents United States currency."

HEMP—Has been quiet at essentially unchanged prices, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $275@$335 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4c.@4¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in pretty fair demand at uniform rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 62½@$2 65 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A very slack call has been noted for all kinds of Sole within our former range, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 25 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been a moderate movement noted in desirable stock at steady prices.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call noted to-day, and sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 47c.@54c.; 22 bbls. New-Orleans at 92c.; also, by auction, 43 hhds. Porto Rico at 68c.@73½c.; 23 hhds. Demerara at 47c.@55c., and 10 hhds. and tcs. Manzanilla at 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

METALS—Copper has been quite sparingly dealt in at former quotations. Iron has been slow of sale and weak in price; 150 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig sold at $38 ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc quiet at unchanged figures. In Tin, the dealings have been light, on the basis of former quotations. Sales include 750 boxes assorted I. C. Charcoal Terne at $7 62½@$7 75, gold, ₱ box; and 100 slabs Straits at 29½c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22c.@22½c., ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$39; American Forge, $36@$38 50; Scotch Pig, $38@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 40, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 29c.@29½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 33c.@33½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 29½c.@30c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 30@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Sales were made of 500 bundles assorted Wire on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—All articles in this line have been comparatively tame to-day. A light jobbing trade has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; receipts, 16 bbls.; exports, 50 packages. Crude Turpentine and Tar unaltered. Resin has been in less request but quoted steady; sales have been reported of 970 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 25@$2 30; 310 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45@$2 60; and 225 bbls. No 1 and Pale at $3 25@$5 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 106 bbls.; export clearances, 6,014 bbls., including a cargo of 5,025 bbls. for Stettin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been devoid of animation to-day, and, with relatively freer offerings, prices have been irregular and weaker, closing in favor of buyers, especially in the instance of Refined. There has been some inquiry for Crude, in bulk, of which 1,000 bbls. were mentioned as having been placed at 17½c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been less sought after, though it was available at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia, 1,320 bbls. were received, making the total arrivals there for the week 5,180 bbls. The export clearances here were 127,746 gallons by the bark *Jane Young*, for Antwerp. Refined has attracted much less attention, particularly from export buyers, at easier prices. Sales have been reported here of 500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 32c.; 2,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 32½c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., August delivery, at 32½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, chiefly on local speculative account, at 31½c.@31⅝c.; 7,500 bbls. do., August delivery, (including 4,500 bbls. at a late hour last evening, and now first reported,) at 32c.@32¼c., closing at 32c. seller all the month, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 5,397 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,370 bbls., making the week's receipts, there, 19,470 bbls. The export clearances hence were 90,771½ gallons by the bark *Thomas Whitney*, and 62,985 gallons by the bark *Vrega*, all for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, has been in fair export demand to-day, and further sales of 4,000 cases have been reported on private terms. The ruling quotations were from 36c.@38c.; and for prime White, 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been quiet but quoted steady at 10c. ₱ gallon. In cases it was quoted at 15c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95; and for Refined, $2 20, each, with a moderate inquiry on this basis.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but without material change in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. in lots, at $32 75@$32 87, closing at $32 75 cash for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $31 75 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$27 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue inactive at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 100 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light demand at former rates. Sales 115 boxes, chiefly ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c., with some old Short Clear at 18½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been dull at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for City; and 19½¼@19½c., closing at 19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been in limited demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in less request at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 85 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese have been very quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	34 @36
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	31 @33
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	34 @36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	31 @34
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	33 @40
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb.	14½@15
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Factories, common, ₱ lb.	9 @11
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	6 @10
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	13 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @12½

RICE—Has been in light demand, but quoted firm; Carolina, $8@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 75@$8, currency, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request and steady, including Turk's Island at 45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale at about previous figures.

SKINS—The demand has been light for Deer, at less buoyant rates, including Honduras, 40c.@43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@45c.; Central American, 44c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been quiet, but steady, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 13¼c.@13¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@95c.; Cassia at 43½c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 18¾c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been sparingly sought after, and have been quoted less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported of 216 hhds. Cuba &c., part at 11⅝c@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅝c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¼c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at less buoyant prices, ranging from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for prime stock has been good, and slightly improved prices have been realized, on a very scant supply. Sales have been reported of 190,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c.; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more inquired for, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congo at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good supply and fair demand at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 582 hhds. at from 7½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in more request, with sales of 195 cases Connecticut, part 1866 crop, at 18c.@25c., but chiefly on private terms; 30 cases 1868 State, 400 cases Ohio and 200 cases Pennsylvania, on private terms. Havana has been in moderate demand, and 254 bales have been reported sold, chiefly at 90c.@$1 10, currency, free; and 25c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8c.@10c. for old, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 18c.@45c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 50c.@70c. for old, and 45c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@22c. for old, and 14c.@20c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@40c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 8c.@9c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 12½c.@35c. for old, and 14c.@40c. for new crop, ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 75c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 02@$1 10; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive at about former quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and firmer, with sales reported of 425 bbls., in lots, at $1 05½@$1 06¼ ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a very moderate call for all descriptions, but holders have been firm in their views, and the offerings of desirable lots have been comparatively moderate at the going rates.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	28@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	22@33
Unwashed white fleece	20@25
Black fleece	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, S	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	25@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@22
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@34
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull to-day, and, in the Breadstuffs line, further depressed. For Liverpool there were taken 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. by sail, and 2s. 6d. by steam, ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. by sail, and 8d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon and 150 tcs. Lard at 35s., and 3,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For a Continental port direct, an American bark, with 3,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Leghorn, an American brig, with 11,000 cases Petroleum at 1s. ₱ case, and 10 hhds. Quercitron Bark at 10s. ₱ hhd.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WRITING ON THE WALL, JACK SHEPPARD, &c. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Commons last night Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted in the Irish Church bill by the Lords, without exception or reservation, and, after a speech in support of his motion, and remarks by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and Mr. DISRAELI, his advice was taken. The House was crowded, and there was much excitement and enthusiasm.

The Sultan of Turkey has refused to receive the Viceroy of Egypt.

It is now reported that fifty-eight instead of thirty persons were killed by the terrible colliery explosion on Thursday at St. Helen's Colliery, England.

General SICKLES has arrived in Madrid.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The mail steamer from Rio arrived at Lisbon yesterday, and brought important news. LOPEZ was surrounded in the Cordilleras; the rear gard of the Paraguayans had checked two thousand Brazilians who were in pursuit, and had crossed the Upper Parana without molestation; and the rebellion in different parts of Uruguay continued. Late interesting though not important intelligence from both South and Central America is received by the arrival of the steamship *Arizona* at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall July 15.

GENERAL.

The French Cable expedition arrived off Duxbury, Mass., yesterday at noon. The shore end will be laid to-day. The City Government of Boston propose to celebrate the successful laying of the cable in a public manner.

The dispatch from San Francisco, published a few days since, stating that the crew of the ship *Southern Cross*, of Boston, had been poisoned at Manila, it is thought was without foundation, as letters from the Captain, under date of May 20, have been received in Boston by the owners, which make no allusion to the matter. She was to sail for Boston on the 21st of May.

The Cubans at Washington have received news of the defeat of the Spanish troops under General VALMASEDA, some forty miles from St. Jago de Cuba, by General JORDAN'S command, after hard fighting. They have also been informed of the defeat of the troops under General QUESADA, on the 13th and 14th. Yesterday the 123 Cuban fillibusters confined in Fort Lafayette were set at liberty, on their own recognizance, by District-Attorney PIERREPONT. They came to this City.

The College races at Worcester, yesterday, passed off successfully. Contrary to all expectations, Harvard won the University and the Freshmen races. Harvard's time in the first was 18 minutes and 2 seconds, and Yale's 18 minutes and 11 seconds; and in the second 19 minutes 30 seconds. The enthusiasm at the unexpected result was immense. The quick stroke of the Harvard's (forty-seven to the minute) and their light weight and splendid condition won the race in the face of the betting of three to one on the Yales just before the start.

Yesterday two colored men were hanged. In St. Louis, WILLIAM EDWARDS was executed for the murder of another colored man at a ball last winter; and in Portsmouth, Va., PETER RIDDICK was hanged for murder and highway robbery. At the execution of the former a horrible scene was presented; full particulars are given elsewhere.

A young man named ALTIC WYSONG killed his brother, named COLUMBUS WYSONG, on Wednesday, at a place called Barnet's Station, a few miles below Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. An old family feud was the cause.

An effort is to be made to raise $200,000 for Rutger's Theological Seminary, for the completion of the endowment of the Professional Fund, increase of the library, repairs of the hall, improvement of the ground, erection of a fourth professoral residence, and the payment of the debt incurred by the General Synod for the Theological Seminary.

Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Chicago, has postponed the trial of Rev. Mr. CHENEY, charged with unlawful omissions from the Prayer Book, until the 29th of July.

The pioneer palace sleeping-car from California without change, with thirty passengers on board, is due in this City at the Hudson River depot at 7 o'clock this morning.

The sales of wool in Philadelphia, Penn., this week have been immense, reaching nearly $2,000,000; of this amount one house sold over $500,000.

The report that HENRIETTA YORK has been pardoned by Governor CHAMBERLAIN of Maine, is contradicted. It is stated that the Executive Council favor a pardon, but that the Governor has not yet acted on the subject.

The notorious character known as "Wild Bill," who was made a hero in a magazine article about two years ago, was recently shot in Colorado three times, but not killed.

It is again reported that the caterpillar has appeared on the cotton in portions of Alabama.

Information of the general prevalence of drought in Middle Georgia is received. Jefferson, Hancock, Columbia and Putnam Counties suffer most severely. The corn has been cut short, and the cotton has suffered to an unusual extent, more especially where the plant has been stimulated in its growth by the free use of fertilizers, the forms dropping and the leaves drying up. The plant itself is small—backward for the season—but has hitherto given good promise of fruit.

Ex-Governor HENRY H. CRAPO, of Michigan, died at his residence in Flint, yesterday, after a long and painful illness. He was Governor of the State from 1865 to 1869, having been twice elected.

The report that a bark recently left Baltimore with 24,000 stand of arms and 170,000 rounds of ammunition for Cuba, but professing to be loaded with hay, is emphatically denied.

The International Industrial Exhibition is to be held in Buffalo during the month of October. The different railway, steamboat and express companies have agreed to return all goods on exhibition free of charge to the places from which they are received. Circulars containing all necessary information are soon to be forwarded to manufacturers and producers in every part of the country.

An indictment has been found in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Rome, against General Z. C. PRIEST, Assistant Superintendent, Vice-President NEWELL and Attorney FAIRCHILD, of the New-York Central Railroad, for manslaughter. A special train containing them ran into a working train, demolished it, and killed one man and injured several others, on the 28th of August of last year; and it is charged that they were culpable in neglecting to telegraph or notify in some way of their coming.

Rev. Father O'CALLAGHAN, of St. James' Catholic Church, was last night presented with $500 by 'Longshoremen's Protective Union No. 2, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

City ambulances for conveying sick and wounded to the hospital have been provided by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Major-General NEWTON has decided to adopt the tunneling process in removing the rocks at Hallett's Point Reef, Hell Gate. Work was begun there yesterday.

JOHN HOWARD, the sailor who was recently convicted of having committed a robbery in the saloon of "Reddy the Blacksmith," was brought before the Court of General Sessions, yesterday when he received an unconditional pardon from Governor HOFFMAN, which was obtained on the recommendation of Judge BEDFORD and the District-Attorney, who claimed that he was innocent.

The Longshoremen's Union Protective Association No. 2, last night, presented to Rev. Father O'CALLAHAN, of St. James' Catholic Church, James-street, in this City, the sum of $500, as a token of their esteem and affection for him.

Ex-Judge MICHAEL J. DUNNE died at his residence, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

The first engine passed over the new railroad from Newark to Paterson yesterday afternoon, and the event was duly celebrated by the Patersonians by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations.

The Republican Party in Mississippi.

We do not credit the current report ascribing to the President and General SHERMAN an intention to remove General AMES from the command of Mississippi "to insure impartiality" in the November election. The story is improbable for many reasons. General AMES has thus far administered the affairs of his district with firmness and equity. He has been neither remiss nor partisan. And inasmuch as the expressions of dissatisfaction that haye been heard against him proceed from quarters which were until recently avowedly hostile to reconstruction, and now affect friendliness in order that they and the Democratic Party may profit by the privileges which reconstruction brings, they are not likely to be respected by General GRANT or the Commander of the armies. The Republicans of the State are contented with General AMES' rule, and deem its continuance essential to the exercise of freedom and the maintenance of order in the coming canvass. They know that under his administration impartiality will be secured, which is precisely what the other party do not want.

The same caution that is necessary in judging of the complaints against General AMES, is required to prevent misapprehension as to the position of the Republican Party in Mississippi. The prevailing idea is, that there, as in Virginia, the party is divided—that in one case, as in the other, the terms "radical" and "conservative" signify opposing sections separated by some well-defined principle. There was ground for this separation in Virginia, where the proscriptive provisions of the Constitution were in controversy. There is an equally intelligible ground of contention in Tennessee, where continued disfranchisement or the immediate removal of disabilities is the issue to be determined by the election of STOKES or SENTER. But in Mississippi no pretext of the kind exists. Those who, in the absence of a more felicitous designation, are known as "Radical" Republicans—comprising ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans of the State—have pronounced against proscription as decidedly as WALKER in Virginia or SENTER in Tennessee. They are the declared supporters of a liberal and conciliatory policy,—ready to vote down the harsh provisions of the local Constitution which under General GRANT'S orders will be submitted separately, and to make reconstruction the occasion of genuine pacification. In this respect the "Radical" platform is unobjectionable, save to the enemies of the Republican Party. It affirms only propositions to which the party throughout the country is pledged, and indicates a course of procedure in local affairs which commends itself to all who would have the influence of the State exerted in harmony with the Grant Administration.

As a matter of fact, then, the alleged Republican division in Mississippi does not exist. As a matter of principle, there is no room for division, since the distinctive points of policy in national and local affairs which belonged to the "Conservative" organization in Virginia are embodied in the "Radical" programme of Mississippi. That programme leaves nothing to be desired from the Republican point of view. What purports to be the "Conservative Republican" organization therefore, is in this instance a mere pretence—a fraud by which opponents of the party, with a handful of its office-seeking followers, to keep up appearances, seek to mislead the Administration and wrest from honest friends of reconstruction the fruits of its success. The use of Mr. DENT'S name is a part of the same device. By these agencies combined—the adoption of a "Conservative Republican" title and a professed willingness to make Mr. DENT a candidate for the Governorship—it has been supposed that the influence of the Administration might be won over to the side which is really anti-Republican. A mistake so grave we cannot consider probable. For though not the duty of the Washington authorities to interfere with the election, or in any manner regulate the result, they are at least bound to secure fair play to the Republican Party, and to do what the law permits to render the proceedings held under it final and satisfactory. They are not called upon to make common cause with the Republican candidates, whoever they may be. But they cannot, without incurring serious responsibility, permit what may be designed to be neutrality to inure to the benefit of a combination hostile to the party whose triumph alone can bring peace to the State.

Olympian Indifference.

The tone of lofty indifference regarding the fate of the pending negotiations between England and America which the London *Times* at present assumes, is quite overpowering. If it is "Jupiter" that speaks, surely it is from the serenest heights of Olympus. "Certainly," says this authority, "we shall be ready to listen to any proposals made by the American Government on the *Alabama* claims, or any other subject; but there is no necessity to obtrude our desire to receive it favorably." And again says the same paper:

> "When Mr. MOTLEY thinks that the feeling on his own side of the ocean is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy the Americans, he may address the Queen's Government for new negotiations."

Now, it is probably quite as apparent to Englishmen as it is to Americans that while in one point of view the question seems to be simply whether England shall pay a few millions of dollars by way of indemnity, and if the debtor is willing to wait, the creditor can surely afford to, this in reality is a small part of the controversy. There is an international *precedent* on record, and so long as it remains there, it contains a dangerous possibility for English commerce; and hence Mr. PATTERSON, of Liverpool, was perfectly business-like, as well as patriotic, when he proposed to "offer a moderate compensation to cancel that precedent." Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who said some very soft things to the English people, used to say occasionally some very hard and pointed things as well; and in that very speech at Manchester, of which so much has been made on both sides of the water, he declared with great point:

> "I think, as I have had occasion more than once to say, that you are more interested in such a settlement of that cause of the dispute than we are. To us, as a nation, the payment of a few millions of dollars is comparatively nothing; but to you, who may be involved in a war in spite of yourselves with some of the nations of continental Europe, the principle that a neutral nation can suffer vessels of war to be built within her own limits, and given to the aid of a belligerent, is a matter of vast importance."

And in that brief statement of the case is put most tersely not only our cause of grievance but the actual peril which threatens Great Britain; for, it would be preposterous to suppose that, now that four years have been spent in fruitless negotiations, and the English Government has never yet admitted that the escape of the armed cruisers was a wrong done to us, an opportunity for our people to practice on the English theory would be neglected. The British navy, whatever its condition, would be powerless, in time of war with a continental Power, to protect British commerce against the ravages of *Alabamas* constructed in our ports. The truth is that British commerce would then be ruined in its turn, precisely as ours was. Mr. JOHNSON pictured—perhaps the London *Times* would say somewhat prematurely, but "forewarded is forearmed"—the distresses which Manchester would then suffer, and all seaports would suffer in like fashion.

This, then, is the real state of the case at issue between England and America. We never have believed in war-talk in either country—it is baseless; but the probability of a return of the kind we mention, in the lack of other satisfaction, seems to us so great as to be fairly counted on as certain. We are told that in the *Alabama's* escape there was only "unfortunate neglect" and no active malice;—that is all, probably, that would happen in our case, and yet the *Alabamas* would get to sea.

It is the consciousness that such is the actual state of the relations between England and America, that makes the superb indifference to the subject now prevailing in the former country a short-sighted policy. It is true that there has long been an analogous apathy on this side of the water—which Mr. SUMNER succeeded for a moment in dispelling—but it was founded on the consciousness that the perilous precedent was one that England had made, and from which, unless seasonably revoked, she was the likelier to suffer.

The Attorney-General's Agreement.

The text of the important stipulation entered into and signed by Messrs. CARLISLE and PHILLIPS, counsel for YERGER, on the one hand, and Attorney-General HOAR, on the other, suggests some curious reflections. The case is, of course, YERGER'S late petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* before Chief Justice CHASE; and the agreement recites that as "it would be *more satisfactory* that the important questions involved in the petition should be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States," it is stipulated, "the Chief Justice approving," that the "present proceeding be suspended," without prejudice to the petitioner, and that the proper application be made to the Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the premises, so that the question may be duly brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The issue of this remarkable case would therefore seem to be in accordance with the legal views of the Attorney-General, whose questioning of the jurisdiction of Chief Justice CHASE in this case was viewed by the Democratic Press with horror as a "piece of impudence;" the stipulation would seem to be the fruit of his courtesy, as the argument on the petition was an exhibit of his legal power—though a contemporary, with an amusing ignorance both of that courtesy and learning, gravely pronounced the Attorney-General a mere "legal bully!"

Nevertheless, independent of the merits of the question at issue, the technical point raised so successfully by the Attorney-General is important; and while it is agreed that it would be "more satisfactory" to have the former decided by the full Bench, it would be quite satisfactory, also, to have the latter point decided also. The Chief Justice issued an order noting that the case would be heard on such a day; the Attorney-General began his argument by the remarkable announcement that it was "only owing to his personal and official respect for the tribunal of which his Honor was the head and presiding officer, that he (Mr. HOAR) attended the hearing. He had been at a loss to see in what capacity his Honor was sitting there." And he added, with considerable directness:

> "The Supreme Court had adjourned, and although its head is here, the functions of the Court are not intrusted to any one of its members. What the Supreme Court would do, it was not necessary to inquire. He asked his Honor to look at the statute having reference to his powers. The Judiciary act has been in existence eighty years, and never within that time was he aware that any person was ever delivered from imprisonment by a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court out of a Circuit to which he was assigned. * * * No case can be shown where his Honor's illustrious predecessors or associates ever exercised such a power as that now proposed, from the foundation of the Government to the present hour."

What the practical upshot of this case was we know by the stipulation and the proceedings that have already been taken under it. But it would seem to be a matter of some importance, in a legal and constitutional point of view, to know "in what capacity his Honor was sitting there," or else how the Attorney-General could insist on such a point.

The Surrender of the Lords.

The Lords have surrendered at discretion. Partly in consequence of the inability of the Tory Peers to restrain some expression, however futile, of their inveterate hostility to the principles of the Irish Church bill, partly through the blundering leadership of their chiefs, and partly through the desire of a few soured, disappointed and worn-out Liberal statesmen to spite their successors, the Lords managed to place themselves in open antagonism to the reiterated determination of the Commons to carry out intact the programme submitted to, and approved by, the country at the last election. That the contest was hopeless, must have been clear to all of them. All that the most sanguine among them could have anticipated was the delay of a few weeks, or, at the utmost, the secession from the Cabinet of one or two of its members who were least in accord with popular opinion. But they were denied the gratification of attaining either result. The Cabinet still stood firm, while the enthusiastic and long-continued cheering from the Liberal benches which greeted Mr. GLADSTONE on his return into the Lower House after witnessing the division in the Upper, the tone of the entire Press, and the immediate preparations made for the organization of popular demonstrations, convinced them that they could only run the risk of annihilation by persisting in their resistance. So Lord CAIRNS, who as a Peer but recently raised from the Lower House, unconnected by blood with any of the "great governing families," and a fitter medium, therefore, to carry on negotiations in which the pride of the Lords had to be sacrificed, than any of the representatives of the great families, was chosen as the bearer of a flag of truce, and dispatched to Lord GRANVILLE with what virtually amounts to an unconditional surrender. The Lords have yielded on every point in which the principles of the bill are involved. They have foolishly damaged their own reputation, and diminished their power for useful legislation, by entering on a hopeless contest in a bad cause, from which they have been compelled to retire with precipitation and loss of dignity.

The Summer Vacation for City Folks—The Duty of Relaxation.

We feel like congratulating the thousands of our readers who are tasting the genial experiences of Summer vacation. Indeed, gentlemen, you have reason to be of good cheer. *Dulce est desipere in loco.* Not only sweet, but a matter of duty.

True, there are people who take a high view of the gravity of life, who seem to think that man ought always to be at work. But that is not a sound view of human nature. Times of relaxation are a necessity. The bow ought not always to be bent. The pilot cannot always be at the helm. Sir Hudibras cannot always be in the saddle, stave in hand. The dog-days which drive us from our work are for our good. Were the sky always bright and cool, we should live too fast. A little periodical flaccidity, haziness, torpor, dreaminess, between sleeping and waking, is good for the human constitution, and helps to repair the waste of activity. It is the order of nature. We must be content to relapse, now and then, into that muddy, slimy, reedy, fishy state, which geologists tell us our globe has passed through. As our good old mother earth must here and there dip again into Saurian life, so humanity must sometimes fall back into the primitive period—the stoutest muscle into pulp—the swiftest blood into puddle—the liveliest brain into sap.

We all of us know the pastimes to which the cabbage-planting DIOCLETIAN and the self-flagellating CHARLES the Fifth were reduced. However much of the inscrutable there is in the mental relations of the physical organization and the mind, one thing at least is beyond dispute, and that is—that both alike require intervals of absolute rest under the penalty of destruction, if it be denied. Either is sure to be spoiled by unceasing activity. Rest is as much of a duty as work. It is one mark of the divine origin of the Ten Commandments that one of the first is devoted to the injunction of alternating *work* and *repose*—an obligation never conceived in its full scope by man in his natural state. The barbarian never of his own accord practices such alternation. With him it is either all repose or all work—the former if he be uncivilized, the latter if *civilized*.

That great victim of over-exertion, Sir WALTER SCOTT, said one day to Captain BASIL HALL: "How many hours can you work?" "Six," answered the Captain. "But can't you put on the spurs?" "If I do, the horse won't go." "So much the better for you," said SCOTT, with a sigh. "When I put on the spurs the horse *will* go well enough. But it is *killing* the horse." And so it proved.

Work of all sorts must have its let up—most of all such exciting, nerve-tearing, brain-crazing work as we do, here in New-York. The business man of this City is a sadly overdriven man. From one year's end to another he lives, for the most part, in a breathless hurry—ever pushing on, and driving on, trying to get through his work, yet never seeing the end of it—not knowing what task he ought to turn to first, so many are pressing upon him altogether. If any folk in the wide world have need of Summer refreshment, it is we. And when we get the opportunity, we should abandon ourselves to it with (shall we say it?) a perfect looseness.

It is a law of our nature—one of the great laws of compensation—that nothing gives relish to the holiday like some peremptory occupation, something that for the rest of the time is our master. Your really idle man has no right to a Summer vacation. If he gets one it is sure to pall upon him. If it don't kill him outright it ought to. There is not a more useless or a more wretched being than a man without business or profession, arts, sciences or exercises. We know by the proverb what personage occupies his brain, and the deil ought to have him altogether. Some regular employment is absolutely necessary for the development of any decent kind of manhood. The young man—however intelligent and clever—who sits down to lead what is called a gentlemanly life of leisure almost invariably becomes a stupid old man—a superfluity and bore, a burden to himself and everybody else.

Be it remembered that vacation means intermission from labor, and that only he has a fair claim to it who has faithfully done labor. It is only in the case of such a man that leisure is dignified, commendable or enjoyable. But to him it is all these and more.

Let our rusticating friends then rest and be thankful. Let them enjoy to the full the blessing of having time to breathe, to look around, to think—time to enjoy the scenes of nature, the hills, sunsets, breezes, fields and rivers, woods, pastures, vales, springs, rills.

We say enjoy to the full. "The whole duty of man" in the country at this season is *enjoyment*. It is a high sin to take there a grain of our City care, an atom of our business atmosphere. Remember TOM HOOD'S recipe when "temples throb and pulses boil." Just "take the midnight oil and pour it on a lobster salad."

Banish care. "*Expellas*" *furca.* Borrow the first farmer's pitchfork, if need be, and toss it sky high. Otherwise it will kill your vacation, and you with it. Give your vacation fair play and it will be the making of you—or, better yet, the *re*-making. You shall in due time come back to us, literally re-created. You who went out, jaded, languid, aching all over, shall return from the green fields to the dust of the arena fresh and buoyant, with every nerve like the string of ROBIN HOOD'S bow, and game to the backbone.

General Newton's Plan for Opening Hell Gate Channel.

General JOHN NEWTON has decided to discard all the plans heretofore pursued and submitted for the removal of the three great rocks which make Hell Gate a swift and dangerous entrance to our harbor, and has finally fixed upon a plan of his own for accomplishing the work. It is described in our local columns at such length and in such style that all may understand it. The plans heretofore pursued sought the removal of the rocks by blasting and dredging. General NEWTON'S plan is simply to sink the obstructing rocks deeper in the channel, so that instead of five feet there shall flow above them twenty-five feet of water. To do this he proposes to dig a tunnel under the river to a point below each rock which he wishes to sink, then prepare for it a large bed, place a barrel or two of glycerine beneath, and blow the rock up, in order that it may fall in fragments or otherwise into the place prepared for it.

The plan is one whose simplicity is its most striking feature, and the reader will wonder that it has not been thought of before. Aside from the material advantages to be derived from the success of this scheme, all of which we have discussed before, the project is one of great interest to engineers, and the work as it progresses will be studied by the profession with the closest and most critical scrutiny. General NEWTON might have safely rested on his laurels won as an engineer at West Point and in the late war, and not have risked them in this labor. He has been bold enough, however, to grapple with a problem which has troubled engineers for the last twenty-five years; and if he succeeds, as we have no doubt he will, he will take rank, as his just reward, among the greatest engineers of the age.

The Law Against Coolie Importation.

We publish this morning the more important section of the law adopted by Congress prohibiting the importation of Chinese coolies into this country. It will be seen that the enterprise in which Messrs. CORNELIUS KOOPMANSCHAAP & Co. and others, of San Francisco, have been largely engaged, and into which the late Memphis Labor Convention wished to embark, is as illegal as the slave trade, and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This law was adopted in 1862, when the feeling of the North and of its representatives in Congress was at its height against slavery and the slave trade, and at a time when the Cuban planters were largely adding to their laboring force by the purchase of this class of workers. There was at that time no material interest to advance an argument in favor of the coolie trade; there was no demand for coolies, either at the South or on the Pacific coast; and in default of other arguments, the public antipathy to the traffic decided that the law should be passed, and it is an existing statute at this time.

It is not to be at once admitted that there are strong reasons, involving the material prosperity of the country or any section of it, which now demand the total repeal of this law. At the same time, the strong feeling which existed in 1862, and which dictated its adoption, ought not to stand in the way of its modification or alteration if the prosperity of the country demands the admission of this class of laborers as we admit others. There is no longer any doubt of the great value and economy of Chinese coolies as agricultural laborers; they have been tested as common laborers on various public improvements in the West, and have been found more economical than the Irish; but they have not proved to be available as skilled laborers. There is no doubt that the Pacific coast needs labor, and that Asia will most probably supply that demand for many years to come. The conditions, in an industrial sense, are, therefore somewhat changed from what they were when the law was passed, and favor its modification. The conditions, politically and socially, are also materially altered, and these also favor the modification of the law. To prohibit the coolie trade entirely is to prohibit the immigration of the Chinese. The coolies are too poor to immigrate without help; their Government will not send them, and hence those in need of their labor will have to supply the means of transportation. This subject of coolie labor is one which will largely interest the country for many years to come; it is one upon which the public want extended practical information; and it is one upon which Congress will soon have to take new action in the light of developments of a later date than the passage of the prohibitory act alluded to.

MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday morning we called on the Government to release the persons held under arrest here for taking part in illegal expeditions to Cuba. We are gratified to learn that all the prisoners at Fort Lafayette have been discharged.

We notice that quite a number of candidates for office, when nominated and urged to speak, declare that they "can't make speeches." So much for the example of General GRANT.

The memory of HUMBOLDT, the illustrious German *savan*, is to be greatly honored, both in this country and his native country, at the coming centenary of his birth. In this City we shall set up the "Humboldt" monument in the Central Park. In Boston AGASSIZ will deliver a "Humboldt" eulogy, and a "Humboldt" scholarship will be established in Harvard. In St. Louis, there will be a "Humboldt" festival, with music and orations in different languages. In many other places in America, his name will be celebrated. It is delightful to see such honors paid to a scholar.

We don't feel tempted by the accounts we have from Virginia of the cold weather at the White Sulphur Springs. Cold weather is endurable in the Winter time,—with a fire; but, at this season of the year, we want at least genial warmth, and could not think of going to a place where the people are compelled to wear blankets and overcoats, and where the thermometer is trying to get down to zero. You must send us different reports from the White Sulphur.

The telegraph replies to our question as to the nationality of the passengers by the *Japan*, from China, and adds some other details as to sex and vocation. "One hundred and twelve of the passengers were Chinese women," it says, "sent for the purpose of prostitution." The coolie importation is not, after all, an unmixed advantage.

The Spanish Regency are justified in taking severe measures for the suppression of all attempts at insurrection. After great struggles and great labor a free Government has been established in Spain, and whatever guise its enemies may assume, they should be sternly dealt with. The arrests recently made show that SERRANO is on the alert, and is determined to maintain his authority with a strong hand.

All visitors to Havana have seen the immense mansion, or palace, of ALDAMAS, and they have all heard something of the history of the great Cuban nabob. We learned some time ago that this, as well as the other property of ALDAMAS, had been confiscated by the Spanish authorities, and now it has been turned into a casino, or restaurant. From the beginning of the troubles in Cuba ALDAMAS has been looked on with suspicion, on account of his former sympathy with Liberal movements; but Captain-General DULCE induced him to give a million of dollars to the Spanish cause, and it was supposed this would save him from trouble. The Spanish authorities, however, were anxious to find proof against him, and the means of getting hold of his vast property; and, after he came to this country, they had no difficulty in doing so. His property was confiscated, and now the Havana volunteers carry on their nightly revels in the halls of ALDAMAS.

Nearly all the leading newspapers of Virginia were opposed to GRANT at the time of his election. But now they are all engaged in eulogizing him as their friend, and praising his policy as for their best interest. This must be gratifying to GRANT.

It is an unwise not to say inhuman economy which keeps very old policemen on duty, as the Board now contemplates. In justice to themselves, but more especially in justice to the public, old servitors who have been faithful ought to be pensioned.

It has heretofore been thought that, in case of the triumph of the Senter party in Tennessee, (and its triumph is assured,) Ex-President JOHNSON would be elected to the United States Senate. But we now find the Senter leaders denying this, and repudiating JOHNSON. Thus Senator BROWNLOW indignantly repels the charge that he is capable of "forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with ANDREW JOHNSON;" and the Nashville *Press* alleges that SENTER, himself, does not desire JOHNSON'S election, and that there is not the smallest danger of his return to the Senate from Tennessee. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. JOHNSON will work hard for his own election when the time comes.

General JORDAN, the American Ex-Confederate officer commanding in Cuba, has formed a camp of instruction, and is engaged in organizing, disciplining and equipping a force said to be over 5,000 strong, divided into battalions of infantry and cavalry and companies of artillery. While getting this body ready, he will avoid encounters with the Spanish troops, but in time he will take the field in earnest. The Spaniards report his defeat from time to time, and one of the late Spanish accounts says he is a "fugitive and living on mountain rats." But we have had occasion to disbelieve a great many of the Spanish stories, and we have no reason for crediting these. JORDAN'S plan is much the most sensible thing we have heard of on the side of the revolutionary party; and if he be permitted to carry it out, we will have better reason than we have ever yet had for believing in the success of the Cubans. In assigning General JORDAN to command, CESPEDES issued an order highly eulogistic of his military ability, and of the measures which he proposed to execute.

At the watering places these are the days of *flirting*,—which is an amusement of which an experienced writer says: "The only caution to be observed is, not to go too far." The *Saturday Review* makes flirting the theme of one of its recent vivacious essays, and, in attempting to define the matter, it says:

> "It is more serious than talking nonsense, and not so serious as making love; it is not chaff, and it is not feeling; it means something more than indifference, and yet something less than affection; it binds no one, it commits no one, it only raises expectations in the individual, and sets society on the lookout for the results; it is a plaything in the hands of the experienced, but a deadly weapon against the breast of the unwary; and it is a thing so vague, so protean, that the most accurate measurer of moral values would be puzzled to say where it exactly ends and where serious intentions begin."

The Elmira *Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor that GRIFFIN, the engineer who caused the Mast Hope disaster, had been on duty forty hours before the occurrence of the affair—which would go far to exonerate him from blame. But the evidence on the inquest is to the contrary; the engineer had taken the engine at Port Jervis but a few minutes before the disaster. Give the Erie demon his due; he could not support the ignominy of working his victims to death, and he has too much already to answer for.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DONAU.

The steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen July 10 and Southampton July 13, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the *Cuba*.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Message of the Emperor to the Legislative Body—Napoleon's Proposed Reforms.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, on July 12, M. ROUHER, Minister of State, read the following message from the Emperor:

"By the declaration of the 28th ult., I announced that I should submit at the ordinary session of the Chamber the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realize the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its wishes. It is my firm intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the cardinal bases of the Constitution. I now lay before you, by this message, the decisions which have been taken at the Council. The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible to examine the following questions, viz.:

1. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings and the right of electing its bureaux.
2. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments.
3. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties.
4. The voting of the Budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete.
5. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of Deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers.
6. The extension of the right of interpellation.

The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate and the more efficient 'solidarity' which will be established between the Chamber and the Government, the faculty of exercising simultaneously the functions of Minister and Deputy, the presence of all the Ministers in the Chambers, the discussion of affairs of State in the Council, the establishment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude. I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish in the public interest certain of my prerogatives. The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the Empire. They must, at the same time, leave intact the prerogatives which the people have most explicitly confided to me, and which are the essential condition of power and of the preservation of order and society."

The message was favorably received, and M. ROUHER concluded the reading of it amid cries of "Long live the Emperor!" MM. MARTEL, BOURNAT, DOLFUS, BEAUCHAMP, TERME and PEYRESSE, all members of the majority, were elected Secretaries of the Chamber by a large preponderance of votes. The *Public* mentions a rumor that all the Ministers intend to proceed this evening to St. Cloud to place their resignations in the hands of the Emperor.

Scenes at a Recent Imperial Reception—Napoleon's Views Expressed in Gossip.

From the Figaro.

The Emperor conversed principally with M. BUFFET, who was present with about two-thirds of the Left Centre; the rest, with M. EMILE OLLIVIER at their head, having abstained. His Majesty is reported to have said to the honorable Deputy: "Well! and so you desire to force me?" Thereupon the conversation commenced, interrupted occasionally by the observations of some Deputies, who, assembling by degrees, formed a circle round the interlocutors. "Does not Ministerial responsibility exist in fact," said the Emperor, "since the Chamber can manifest, by an act of its will, that it has no confidence in such or such a Minister? In which case would not that functionary resign or be dismissed? I am reproached with what is called personal government, which accusation means that I am blamed for acting without consulting the Chamber and the country. The war in Mexico is mentioned as an example. I persist in saying that a great idea was involved in that expedition, which had only one fault—failure. Did not the Governments of England and Spain, which are constitutional countries, enter, like mine, upon the affair without consulting any one? Moreover, the Legislative Body might have stopped it by refusing the supplies." At another moment His Majesty used the following language: "A wish exists to recommence the fable of the old lion; first of all [illegible]" The Emperor several times intimated that he was decided to advance in accord with the Chamber [illegible] principle of Ministerial responsibility. A Deputy, perhaps M. BUFFET, expressed the opinion that, unhappily, the Chamber [illegible] "Not the majority," quickly retorted M. ACHILLE JUBINAL. [illegible] As some one asked the Emperor how he interpreted the [illegible] elections of May and June, he replied [illegible] the Constitution."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The International Rowing Match—English Views.

From the Daily Telegraph, July 12.

Harvard has dispatched the chosen oarsmen [illegible] for the championship of the river of the world. [illegible] reports say that Columbia has picked out a lot [illegible] the dark blue to [illegible] pleasure by the invaded nation [illegible] Yet, if Mr. MOTLEY [illegible] the *Alabama* claims [illegible] Lord CLARENDON [illegible]

Concerning the Oxford Crew.

From Land & Water.

On Saturday the Harvard crew left America for England, and in two weeks' time we may expect to see them on the Putney water, if not in proper gear, at least rowing sufficiently to give us an idea of their form and power. The selection of the crew to represent Oxford, in the hands of Messrs. WARRE and MORRISON, is all but complete. On Wednesday last, on the Eaton water, the trotting out of the candidates, Messrs. Crofts, Houblon, Willan, Burgess, Tinné, Woodhouse, Darbishire and Yarborough, has resulted in the four last being preliminarily chosen, with BURGESS as a substitute. The advocates of HOUBLON as stroke are so infatuated with his Henley rowing that they forget his undoubted want of size and strength, which is essential in a four, however good the style may be. WILLAN may be considered as the third best man in the O. U. B. C., but his weight precludes him from rowing bow, and at the stroke oar he would be quite out of his element. CROFTS, as a sculler, is A 1, but as an oarsman his singularity of style makes him a difficult man to work into a crew. BURGESS, the odd man, shot into celebrity at Henley this year, and in case bow should fail he will be a safe odd man. TINNE has quite got over his illness after the Summer races, and YARBOROUGH and WOODHOUSE are none the worse for their hard work at Henley. Oxford will thus be well represented. The men have good coaching, and if Harvard can beat them, then the Harvard crew must be much better than we imagine it to be.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

Annual Dinner in London—Speeches of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. J. S. Mill, M. Michel Chevalier and Others.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club was given on Saturday evening, July 1[illegible] at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. The members of the club assembled at the New Palace Yard, and were taken down to Greenwich in a special steamer, which left the House of Commons stairs at 5 o'clock. About 140 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Duke of ARGYLL, who presided, gave the usual toasts, and they were warmly responded to.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in giving the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Cobden Club" said that, in the first place, he should tender his sincerest thanks for the honor that the Committee of the Club had done him in asking him to preside on so interesting and important an occasion as the present. He highly appreciated the honor when he was invited to accept it, but he doubly valued it when he found himself surrounded by so many distinguished Englishmen and foreigners. His distinguished friend on his right (M. CHEVALIER) was a very dear friend of the late Mr. COBDEN. To M. CHEVALIER's exertions had to be attributed the gratifying fact that the free-trade principles which Mr. COBDEN so strenuously advocated had made such gratifying progress in France. The members of the Club were associated for the purpose of keeping fresh in memory a man whose life had been a great epoch in the history of this country, and the recollection of whom was particularly endearing to all intelligent Englishmen. The present position of the Liberal Party was an illustration of the good effects of his excellent teachings of the esteemed man whose memory they had come there to celebrate, and of the practical history of the distinguished person whom he was sure all present felt equally proud to call their leader. Some changes had occurred in the opinions of some of our leading men. He thought he could say that those changes of opinion had proceeded from honest convictions, and from the effects of the wise policy recommended so often by their lamented friend, Mr. COBDEN. He considered that the policy of the future should be guided not by what was considered good by the dead, but by what was approved by the living. He thought that the policy usually advocated by Mr. COBDEN was such as to recommend itself to all lovers of peace, and harmony, and justice; and he, therefore, did not think that policy could be too highly prized or too extensively enforced. He had much pleasure in proposing "The Cobden Club," coupled with the name of Hon. Mr. BRODRICK, one of the Committee of the Club.

Hon. G. C. BRODRICK, in responding to the toast, made a short statement respecting the position of the Club, which was on the whole very satisfactory. He was able to congratulate all the friends of the Club on the numerous and influential gathering that evening, and on the general success that had attended it since its establishment, proving, as that success did, that the principles held by the late Mr. COBDEN were in no way on the wane, and that the memory of that distinguished man was as dear as ever. The members of the Club at present number 300, of whom 140 are M. P.'s, and 48 are honorary members. Of those 130 have been members from the first establishment of the club, and something like 100 joined during the present year. When he joined the Committee of the Club he found that they were in the position of having a surplus, and, what was also good, there was no difficulty with respect to its appropriation. The first thing the committee did was to offer a gold medal for an essay on the best means of improving the commercial and political relations of this country and the United States. He was sorry to say that the competition was not as good as might have been expected, but it was, on the whole, pretty satisfactory. He had hopes that the competition would be better in future.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who was loudly cheered upon being announced by the toastmaster, said: When I entered the room I had no expectation of being selected, as the organ of this society, to propose the health of their distinguished honorary members and guests. Fortunately, it is the less necessary that I should say much on this topic, as your grace has already expressed the sentiments of this Club with your accustomed skill and good taste. As to the gentlemen who are the subjects of my toast, it is quite superfluous that I should say much of them; for among those who desire and watch the progress of European opinion, where is it that Mr. COBDEN is honored and that M. MICHEL CHEVALIER is not honored? In him we recognise the COBDEN of France; but for him it is very unlikely Mr. COBDEN would have succeeded as he did in producing the great results he achieved. M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, at times when there were but a few enlightened men among Frenchmen who saw the advantages of free trade, was exerting himself in every way in which a man could exert himself to promote it. He is still a grand pillar of the cause of free exchange in France, and it is not in that only he has rendered service to his country and Europe. To see this, one has only to watch his conduct as a member of the Senate, where he has entitled himself to the highest praise which it is possible for a member of a legislative assembly to deserve, for on more than one occasion he has not feared to stand up alone on behalf of great principles. He has often been the single solitary voter in a minority of himself. The most remarkable occasion of that kind was in the cause so dear to our COBDEN—the cause of peace. This is the more meritorious because M. MICHEL CHEVALIER is well known to be a supporter of the present Imperial Government. As to M. ARLES DUFOUR, all who know anything of that distinguished man know that the influence he has long exercised upon commerce and manufactures in the State of Lyons, and thereby throughout France, has been exercised in the cause of free trade, in the cause of general peace and good will between nations, and I may say in every other good cause that has been at stake throughout his life. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say this. We have here, too, many distinguished Americans. One of them, Mr. GEORGE WALKER, is well known throughout the United States by the spirit and energy and enlightenment with which he has exerted himself, and by the reproach, and attack, and ill-will he has braved in the great cause of free trade, and, on behalf of that universal peace and good-will among nations, which is inseparably bound up with it; and I do say it is not possible that a nation that has, at the incredible expenditure of blood and treasure, put into effect this grand principle of economy by setting free its slaves—it is not possible in a nation in which educated intelligence goes down to the very lowest ranks—in which there is the freest and openest discussions of all great questions which come home to the understandings of every man, and, I may add, every woman throughout the community—it is, I say, impossible that this great nation should go on in the superstition of protection, and that it should not see that the interests of its citizens is sacrificed every day and every hour to the interests, or supposed interests, of a few. It is impossible that the fallacies which our great COBDEN energetically dispelled and drove out of the minds of the prejudiced among our own people, should not also be driven out of the minds of the people of the United States. It is impossible, now that the great question of negro labor is settled, but that the question of free trade will come into the foremost rank, and when it does the time is not far distant when it will be impossible to sow dissension between them and Great Britain, when it will be impossible there should be any ill-will between the two nations, but when all differences will be cleared up by explanation and argument. When that time comes we shall all recognise that the grand work of COBDEN, and his great coadjutors in France, in Europe generally, and in the United States, is complete. Then, and not till then, will this Club consider its work to be executed. The toast is, "Our honorary members and American guests."

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, who was also loudly cheered, spoke in French. He felt, he said, highly honored in being referred to in the terms made use of by the distinguished gentleman who had just sat down; and he also deemed it a great honor to find his name so well received by the members of a club in which he took a very lively interest. Mr. COBDEN's life taught a good public lesson that might be put to valuable practical uses by all civilized nations. It was not necessary for him, in the presence of a company of English gentlemen, to dilate upon the many admirable qualities which distinguished his and their lamented friend. Those noble qualities were already sufficiently well known, and Mr. COBDEN's public services were also too extensively felt and appreciated to render any observations of his anything but superfluous. It had been said by some of the people on the Continent that Mr. COBDEN was a man with but one idea, and that that idea was free trade—that, in fact, free trade was the alpha and omega of his whole life. He (M. CHEVALIER) believed that those who entertained such a notion respecting the objects and aims of the life of his lamented friend could not have properly known him. Mr. COBDEN was, on the contrary, a man of large and comprehensive feeling, and free trade was only one step toward the grand whole which he desired to accomplish. Mr. COBDEN's desires were the welfare of mankind, the good understanding of nations generally, and the amity of all civilized nations. Mr. COBDEN looked for for free trade because he saw that it gave liberty to industry; and he opposed protection because it was a species of tyranny and oppression, and was productive of no good to the country. Mr. COBDEN was also opposed to the militaryism of nations, which had of late unfortunately sprung into existence, and he (M. CHEVALIER) only regretted that that opposition had had no very effective or satisfactory results up to the present. In a letter that he received as far back as September, 1859, Mr. COBDEN remarked that things seemed to be going from bad to worse on the Continent in the way of militaryism, and pointed out the bad results of such a rivalry. Mr. COBDEN noticed in that letter that every year showed a new means for human destruction, and at the same rate the taxes on the people had increased. Ten years had elapsed since then, and no change for the better seemed to have set in. On the contrary, a continual increase of armaments had taken place, and the result was that instead of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of soldiers on the Continent there were now 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. This was a sad spectacle, and the worst of it was it had its bad effects on other countries. He prized the Cobden Club because it endeavored to substitute a better state of things, and he therefore felt much pleasure at being present at its annual festive gathering. He believed that the services of such a man as Mr. COBDEN were as much needed now as ever, if not more so. M. CHEVALIER concluded by proposing "The memory of COBDEN, success to free trade, a good understanding between nations generally, and the progress of liberty and commerce in Europe and America."

M. ARLES DUFOUR also briefly returned thanks in English, agreeing with all his countrymen had just advanced.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER, of Massachusetts, said some years had elapsed since the death of COBDEN, but the influence of his spirit had extended on every hand. As an American he could say that the cordial friendship of Mr. COBDEN for, and the intimate knowledge he had of the United States, were standing by the friends of free trade at the present time in the great struggle in which they were engaged, and his very name had become an influence in favor of the principles of which his life had been an exponent. Mr. COBDEN represented something more than free trade. Free trade with COBDEN was but the means to an end, and that end embraced the elevation of the people, the education of the people, and their intelligent exercise of political power; and when that end had been reached it would embrace the universal peace of the world. Let the legislation of Great Britain and France aim at something more than the opening of markets and the reduction of tariffs; let them aim at the elevation of the people, and the opening of a passage that led to the popular exercise of the freest political rights. This once attained, the peace of the world was guaranteed. As a private citizen of the United States, he could not help expressing his belief that the tendency of things in his country was more and more—whether it bore the name of free trade or of reduction of duties—toward a recognition of those principles which we in England had commemorated in the organization of the Cobden Club. But we must not expect every reform to be accomplished in a country like his under the same name as here. We must look to results. There should be established first in the United States a stable currency. The tendency at present was toward a relaxation of duties, and nothing was so much bringing about that result as their discovery of the fact that heavy taxes could not be collected without losses and frauds to the revenue. Hence there was a broader sympathy for the Cobden Club in the United States than would be found in the ranks merely of those who enrolled themselves as free-traders pure and simple.

Mr. T. B. POTTER, who was received with general cheering, proposed the Chairman's health. The Cobden Club, he said, was now a fact; its influence was increasing year by year. The great political principle which was involved in the society was dearer to him, as to the other members, than anything else. It had been well said that the object of the Club was not convivial intercourse, nor the fostering of mere party spirit, but rather the furtherance of great general principles that must for the future govern all civilized nations. Their object was to strengthen the party of progress and peace, and the speeches made during the evening—the testimony borne by eminent foreigners—showed that this object had already been to some extent accomplished. There were members of the Cobden Club in France, America, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Hungary and Austria.

The Duke of ARGYLL, whose health was most enthusiastically drunk, in returning thanks, said he was not ashamed to say that he was one of those who crossed over by the bridge of Mr. COBDEN's history and opinions to the Liberal ranks.

The company then separated.

INDIA.

Some Account of the Recent Hurricane in Calcutta—Bursting of the Rain Monsoon—Drought, Famine and Death.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, Friday, June 11, 1869.

On Wednesday, the 9th, the city and surrounding country were swept by a hurricane for some twenty hours. About sunset on the previous day the high wind and rapid fall of the barometer, both in the Meteorological Reporter's Office and at Saugor Island led to the belief that a cyclone was passing over Bengal along the usual track, which is between north-northeast and north-northwest. Only three weeks before, on the 16th of May, a cyclone had thus passed, doing little hurt to Calcutta, but so violent to the eastward that the Jessore District was wasted and the mail steamer *Cheduba* has not since been heard of. About 4 A. M. on the 9th it became apparent that we were in for a hurricane of no ordinary violence, and the gusts of wind increased in force up to between 10 and 11, when they averaged 50 pounds to the square foot, and went as high as 65 pounds, or 114 miles an hour. Few merchants and officials were able to reach their offices, while their native employes could not attempt to do so. One of the daily papers had two printers and the other three. The roof of the Lock Hospital fell in, killing two women and wounding nine others. Trees were blown down, brick houses were injured and huts were generally leveled with the ground wherever they were not sheltered. The shipping rode out with few casualties, but cargo boats were swept away, and some lives must have been lost. The tide was unusually high. The squalls continued till toward midnight, accompanied by heavy rain. At least eight inches fell. Great as the violence and injury have been, they are nothing to our experience of 1864 and 1867. In the latter year I had to barricade with heavy tables the windows of a house on the south bank of the Hooghly; and even then three were blown in. Port Canning suffered, but less than before. Barrackpore seems to have escaped cheaply. The only crop which has suffered is that of the plantain trees, and the pân leaf, which is chewed with the betel nut. The leaf is grown on elevated sites under close wickerwork roofs to keep out the sun. In the course of a six miles drive along the Grand Trunk Road, at some distance from Calcutta, I found these erections in almost every case prostrate. Not a plantain tree stood. Young and very exposed trees had yielded, and in some cases the road was impassable till the ax has been applied. As to the poor people's huts, none had survived, unless when under the lee of thick trees. Deep tanks which were empty the day before were filled to overflowing by the rain and drainage from the road, and the greater part of the district, near Serampore, which was inundated last year, was under water. As the storm came during the day, the people were more cheerful than in 1867, and to-day the sun is out, converting Bengal into a vast vapor bath, so that the damage is being rapidly repaired with bamboos and mud. Mr. BLANFORD, the meteorological reporter, is of opinion that the course of the cyclone was from about the mouth of the Hurringottah, past Calcutta, at a distance of some miles to the northeast, and therefore in a northwesterly direction. The trains on the East Indian Railway were delayed in departure, from the impossibility of communicating by river with Calcutta. We have yet to hear from the Bay of Bengal.

There are few things so glorious as the burst of the rain monsoon on parched India—the clouds rolling up from the sea in precipitous masses, attended by all the artillery of Heaven; and, as they pass on to strike against the Himalayas, discharging their treasures as they go, all nature wakes to life, and becomes green as if by magic. KALIDASA's description, as translated by Mr. GRIFFITH, the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares, is not unworthy of the subject. It thus begins:

> "Who is this that driveth near,
> Heralded by sounds of fear?
> Red his flag, the lightning's glare,
> Flashing through the murky air,
> Pealing thunder for his drums,
> Royally the monarch comes.
> See he rides, amid the crowd,
> On his elephant of cloud,
> Marshaling his kingly train,
> Welcome, O thou Lord of Rain!"

Even at the price of a cyclone, tracts like those of Central India and Rajpootana would gladly welcome the Lord of Rain. The unexampled heat there, as everywhere this year, has stricken down many an English soldier and official, and many an Asiatic with apoplexy and cholera, while famine has done no little evil in the native States. It will be some time till the deserts of Western and the valleys of Central India get relief. They are almost at the point of rest where the monsoons pouring up from the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal exhaust themselves, and the rain-fall, which is from 70 to 100 inches on the coasts, and from 100 to 250 on the hills, shrinks into an annual sprinkling of from five to twenty inches. Writing just a week ago, a correspondent in the heart of the feudatory territory tells me that "things are as quiet as sun-stroke and cholera will admit." People on the brink of starvation die quietly and make few signs. No doubt many have died—how many we shall, perhaps, never know. Villages in some of the States have been swept by cholera, and the Marwarees, straggling along the road on their return to Rajpootana, have left their dead on the highway. Many corpses were thus seen a month ago, but now there is a lull. Towns in Holkar's territory, about Indore, have suffered much. Death has been moving all through Bhopal also, and in the Goona district the ravages have been great. In Bundelkund, where the famine has been sorest, cholera has been milder than in other places; but there is a time of trial yet to be tided over till the rain crops are ready. We have been saved so many horrors which seemed inevitable in the famine that was so nigh, that we may well bear this burden, and strive by supplying food and work to meet the future. In the afflicted districts charity has been great and general; had it not been so, Rajpootana, Gwalior and Bundelkund would have been depopulated. Such is the opinion of the highest authorities on the spot.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the "Arizona"—$5,650 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall July 15, reached this port yesterday. She brings the treasure referred to in the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$450	S. S. Isaacs & Asch..	2,500
Ribon & Munoz......	2,700		
Total..			$5,650

United States of Colombia—Political Arrests in Panama—Another Conspiracy—Independence Day—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

From Bogota, the capital of this Republic, there has been no news received since my previous letter.

Some important arrests have been made by order of President CORREOSO, in Panama. Señor HOLGUIN, of Bogota, and Señor VERJARANO, of the Cauca, who recently arrived at the Grand Hotel, were arrested early in the morning of the 9th inst., Colonel FERRO and Major VEGAL, commanding the national troops stationed at Panama, executing the orders of the President, and confining the prisoners in "la Casa Publica," in Plaza Chiriqui. The gentlemen arrested were intending to take their departure for the South on the same day of their arrest. Señor CARLOS HOLGUIN was for many years connected with the Bogota Press, and was an able advocate of the Conservative Party. It is supposed that he is bearer of dispatches to General MOSQUERA, in Lima. Soon after the arrest a squad of soldiers was sent to search the baggage of the prisoners, but nothing was found to prove that they were engaged in any conspiracy against the Government.

President CORREOSO, determined to leave no stone unturned, addressed a note to Señor SALAZAR, late Ecuadorian Minister to Bogota, (he having arrived from Bogota in company with Señor HOLGUIN,) demanding the immediate delivery to the local authorities of Panama of all letters, correspondence or other documents intrusted to his care before leaving Bogota; but Señor SALAZAR refused to comply, and demanded that President CORREOSO should return to him all letters seized by the authorities addressed to his care, and found among the effects of Señor HOLGUIN. This President CORREOSO refused to do, and Señor SALAZAR indignantly protested against the outrage committed upon him, and threatens to lay the whole matter before his Government, upon his arrival at Quito.

The revolutionary clouds seem to be thickening, and we may expect to see the storm burst forth at any moment. When it comes it will be pretty sure to involve this Isthmus.

The Fourth of July, which was celebrated on the 5th, passed off quietly both in Panama and Aspinwall. At Panama a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United States steamship *Jamestown*, lying in the bay. A grand review of the battalion Pinchincha took place in the Plaza. In the evening the city was brilliant with fireworks. Dr. LONG, the United States Consul, kept open house; he entertained the President and chief officers of State, the principal foreign representatives and the residents generally. All passed off pleasantly; the President sending the national band to the United States Consulate in the evening, closed the ceremonies with some fine music.

In Aspinwall our glorious Independence Day was celebrated in the usual way by a display of flags, pop-guns and fire-crackers. No salute was fired by the gunboat *Yantic*, the rule of the Navy Department prohibiting it. No vessel carrying less than eight guns is allowed to fire a salute. Mr. PERRY, the United States Consul, intended to give a reception, but an attack of fever prevented his seeing any one. The Superintendent of the Panama Railroad gave a very fine reception at the Washington House, and the day was agreeably spent by all who participated.

The weather has become very unpleasant, and constant rains are falling in Aspinwall; sickness has made its appearance, although no serious results have yet come to notice; while at Panama the weather continues quite pleasant, and there is little sickness.

The United States gunboat *Yantic* will sail for Carthagena to-morrow to give her officers and crew a change of air, returning to her post off Aspinwall in a few days.

Affairs in Chili and Peru—Small-pox in Valparaiso—Chilean Railways—Concession of Peruvian Lands—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota* arrived at her moorings off Flaminco on the morning of the 5th inst., bringing the following late news from the South Pacific:

CHILI.

During the week preceding the sailing of the steamer *Bogota*, the attention of Congress was almost entirely absorbed with the discussion of the Electoral Reform bill, many of the clauses of which have advanced a stage. Several other important measures, however, would, it was expected, be brought forward at an early day.

The Valparaiso *West Coast Mail* says the health of the city is very bad. Small-pox is raging to a fearful extent, as may be gathered from the following extracts from a report, presented by a commission to the municipality, a few days since. In the month of May there were in the men's ward of the two hospitals 416 small-pox patients, and in the lazaretto 180; many of the latter were placed in the corridors of the establishment for want of room inside. The scarcity of beds in the hospitals is so great that in the men's ward there are two patients in one bed, and in the women's as many as three and four. Numbers of sick persons have been refused admittance, owing to want of accommodation.

The Agricultural Exhibition, though considerably shorn of its attractions, still continued to attract considerable numbers of visitors interested in the trials that almost daily took place of machinery. There is no doubt agriculture in general will receive a vast impulse from the Exhibition, and the assertion lately made that at the expiration of the next quinquennial period the production of grain will be quintupled, is, after all, no idle prediction.

The enthusiasm throughout the Southern Provinces, on account of the letting of the tender for the construction of the Chilian and Talcahuano Railway, continues unabated. There is no doubt the construction of the line will, by bringing a vast area of fertile land under cultivation, be productive of immense gain to the districts it will traverse.

A translation of the correspondence exchanged between the Equatorian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Minister at Quito, respecting the conduct observed by Vice-Consul SMITH during the late revolution at Guayaquil, is published. It now appears that the conduct of Vice-Consul SMITH, on the occasion referred to, was grossly misrepresented to the authorities, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a communication from the British Minister, accompanying the answer of Vice-Consul SMITH to the charges made against him, says the Government accepts the explanations given and considers the Vice-Consul free of all blame.

PERU.

The Government of President BALTA has renewed the concession made to M. LOPEZ during General PEZET's Administration, but which was afterward rescinded of the immense and valuable lands of Chimbote under the condition of irrigating them. The *Nacional* says: Señor LOPEZ is about forming a company to carry out this undertaking, and we are informed that it will be composed of some of our most respectable capitalists. It is calculated that the lower grounds will demand an investment of $50,000 to water them, and the upper part from $200,000 to $300,000.

A contract has been ratified for the construction of a road between the capital and Callao of wood and stone—the cost of which is $600,000, double the sum which would suffice to build a railroad.

Order has been restored in the Province of Cañete. No evil consequences have resulted from the late troubles.

The Custom-house in Arica will soon be rebuilt. Messrs. WOOLLEY BROTHERS have undertaken to do the work, and the high standing and activity of said firm really give us the security that it will not be long before the work is done. All the necessary things are already on the spot.

Señor ANDRES ALVAREZ CALDERON has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Italy, and his worthy son, Señor AVELARDO, as *attaché* to said Legation as well as to that of Great Britain.

Señor CALDERON, who generously disbursed $100,000 for the relief of the distressed sufferers of the South, and who possesses a large fortune, has refused to receive any pay while representing his country abroad. He has the concession to build the railroad between Lima and Pisco, and previous to entering on his diplomatic career will make a short stay in London in order to send all the necessary materials for the line.

Dr. EMELIO BONIFAZ, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in France. As the Minister has not yet been appointed, this gentleman will be Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

On the 19th ult. Mr. AUGUST STEEL was recognized as H. B. M. Consul in Cerro de Pasco, appointed for the said office by H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Lima.

SEVENTH REGIMENT EXCURSION.

Homeward Progress of the Excursion Battalion—Review at Saratoga by the Governor—Enthusiastic Reception of the Regiment at Albany—Interesting Scenes Attending the Departure from the State Capital.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, July 23, 1869.

The participants in the festivities of last night were rudely awakened from their slumbers this morning by the sound of *reveille* as rendered by the magnificent drum corps of the Seventh Regiment; and as sleep was impossible while these thirty drummers continued the beats, the laggards sprang from their beds and began another day of pleasurable enjoyment.

The performance of the drum corps was in every way a fine one, the training of the men having been a thorough one. Keeping accurate time the corps took up each variation in the beat with the precision of automata, the result being an agreeable piece of music instead of the senseless jargon of confused sounds, as is so often noticeable in the performances of regimental drum corps. Every note and roll rang out on the still morning air with precision and clearness.

The boys were prompt in their attendance at the breakfast table, and succeeded in fortifying themselves against the prospective fatigues of the day. At 8:30 o'clock Professor GRAFULLA's magnificent band called the regiment to the parade ground, in front of Congress Hall, for the purpose of being reviewed by His Excellency, Governor HOFFMAN. The battalion paraded in full uniform and white pants, and presented a splendid appearance while under arms. The morning proved clear and bright, and the review was witnessed by a large and fashionable assemblage of the guests at the several hotels. As soon as the necessary ceremonies of formation had been executed under the supervision of Adjutant FITZGERALD, the regiment prepared for review, Mr. GURNEY, the New-York photographer, taking a view of the scene, Governor HOFFMAN making his appearance on the balcony of Congress Hall accompanied by his full Staff, the members being gorgeously attired in full uniform and *chapeaux*. Major-General ABRAM DURYEE, the old-timed Colonel of the Seventh, was also present with the Governor, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel WM. M. VERMILYEE, an old and distinguished member of the Seventh. Governor HOFFMANN was warmly welcomed by the assembled citizens, their salutations being gracefully acknowledged by him. The ceremonies of review were carried out in due form, the marching of the several companies being in excellent time, eliciting the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. The review being over the officers of the regiment were called to the front and centre, when they accompanied Colonel CLARK on a visit to the Governor in his parlor at Congress Hall, where Mrs. HOFFMAN assisted her husband in doing the honors. Wine was freely circulated, and a very pleasant time was had, the regiment being in the meantime dismissed and ordered to prepare for departure by special train for the State Capital, the regimental band remaining on the ground for the purpose of giving an *al fresco* morning concert, playing a choice selection of Italian operatic airs, in the usual GRAFULLA style.

After bidding the Governor adieu, the officers assembled in the grounds of the Union Hotel, where GURNEY succeeded in obtaining a fine negative of the group as they stood carelessly beneath the trees. Before the apparatus was removed several interesting groups of the men were also taken by Mr. GURNEY, who has accompanied us all through for the purpose of photographing the progress of the regiment, and I may add here that he took several instantaneous views for steroscopic pictures, specially ordered by the several companies. When dismissed, the boys lost no time in packing knapsacks and exchanging their snow-white pants for the more serviceable gray. Many of them then visited their lady friends in the parlors of the Union Hotel and Congress Hall, though their farewells were necessarily hurried, as the Adjutant's call sounded at 10:30 o'clock. While the regiment was falling in Colonel CLARK escorted Major WARREN LELAND, of the Union Hotel, down the line, when the boys gave him a rousing reception in cheers by way of thanks for his abundant hospitality. Quartermaster Sergeant WHEELWRIGHT having gathered the baggage together, had it conveyed to the cars under guard, the battalion taking up its line of march for the depot at 11 o'clock, followed by a large crowd of citizens. The command was promptly embarked on the cars awaiting us, but owing to the carelessness of the railroad employes, two of the cars were left uncoupled, so that when the train started we left nearly two of the companies behind—the error necessitating a halt at Ballston Station until the absentees could be brought up by a special locomotive. The trip to Albany was a very pleasant one despite the heat, and the command on its arrival here at 1 o'clock immediately marched to the boat awaiting it at steamboat wharf, the boys being quite glad to get on board again after the fatigues of yesterday and last night. Orders having been issued for the assembling of the regiment at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the members spent the intermediate time in refreshing themselves by a wash and a change of uniform pants, with a view to be in readiness for their reception by the city authorities and the Albany military. In due time the Seventh paraded under arms on the steamboat square, where the regiment was received with all proper ceremony, at 4 o'clock, by the local military under the direction of Brigadier-General D. M. WOODHULL and staff. The Albany escort battalion consisted of the following organizations: The Burgess Corps; Companies A, Zouave Cadets; B, Washington Continentals; E, Ellsworth Zouaves; I, Townsend Zouaves, of the Tenth Regiment, and Companies A, DeKalb Zouaves; C, Worth Guards; I, Steuben Cadets, and K, Washington Rifles, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel DANIEL S. BENTON, of the Tenth Regiment, and Major JAMES I. CARTIN, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. Besides Brigadier-General WOODHULL and staff, there were present the Colonels of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, with their field, line and staff officers; also, the officers of cavalry and artillery organizations of this City.

The escort column formed on State-street at 3:30 P. M., in the following order: Brigadier-General D. M. WOODHULL and staff; Reception Committee of Common Council; Colonel FRIEDLANDER, field, line and staff officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment; Colonel FARNSWORTH, field, line and staff officers of the Tenth Regiment; officers of cavalry; officers of battery; escort; Doeringer's Band; Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments' drum corps; Company E, Tenth Regiment; Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company A, Tenth Regiment; Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company I, Tenth Regiment; Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company B, Tenth Regiment, and Albany Burgess Corps.

Immediately after formation the column moved to the Steamboat-square, when, the usual ceremonies and salutes being observed, the procession marched up Broadway, to State-street, thence to the City Hall, where the Seventh was formally reviewed by Mayor BLEECKER and the members of the Common Council. The Albany military made a fine appearance, the individual companies having each a different but handsome uniform. The Ellsworth Zouaves, Company B, Tenth Regiment, and the Burgess Corps bore off the palm and merited the applause given them by the citizens. The Mayor took up his position on the balcony of the City Hall, the consequence being that the officers of the Seventh saluted a tree instead of his Honor.

After the review the column was moved through the principal streets of the city. At the City Hall an immense concourse of people had gathered to witness the review, and see the gallant Seventh. The visiting battalion was loudly welcomed by the citizens, who seemed much impressed by the soldierly and magnificent appearance of the battalion, accompanied as it is by the full band and drum corps of the regiment. In fact, it has been apparent all along our route that the great strength of the regiment, while under arms, made a decided impression upon the spectators, whether in Troy, Saratoga, or here. The local militia being cut up into small individual organizations, make rather a poor show alongside the Seventh, with its 400 men in line. The correctness of detail so noticeable in the Seventh, also enables it to make a better appearance than is the rule with an uniformed militia. The entire route of march here to-day was thronged by the citizens who, being unable to get a fair view of the battalion in the Park, gave the boys a hearty welcome at different points of the route. By 5:30 o'clock the command reached the Delavan House, where the Lelands, at the instance of the city authorities, had prepared a sumptuous collation for the visitors. The large dining hall of the hotel was used on the occasion, three long and well-supplied tables affording ample accommodations for the battalion and their entertainers. An hour was here very profitably and pleasantly occupied, the usual toasts and hearty greetings being exchanged, and the party broke up with the kindest of feelings for each other. The New-York boys were then taken in charge by their Albany comrades, who sought to render their visit to the city still more agreeable by the tender of individual hospitalities. The time for the departure of the regiment being fixed for 8 o'clock, the officers and members were on board betimes, and as I write these concluding lines the boys are on the hurricane deck exchanging cheers with the Albany military on the wharf with a hearty good will. We expect to reach New-York by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, in time for a seasonable breakfast. The excursionists, though tired and having a few are invalids, in most excellent spirits, seemingly much delighted with the many acts of kindness and hospitality they have experienced since their departure from home. G. F. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The last performance of "Dora," at Wallack's Theatre will be given this afternoon and evening. For Monday next Mr. BOUCICAULT's exciting drama, "The Long Strike," is announced. "Black-eyed Susan" will conclude each evening's entertainment. On the 2d of August the excellent comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, will begin an engagement, first appearing as *John Unit* in Mrs. H. L. BATEMAN's American comedy, "Self."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"The Child Stealer" will be withdrawn from the bills of this establishment after this week, and on Monday evening "Satan in Paris" will be produced, in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain a variety of preternatural and diabolic characters.

MLLE. JANAUSCHEK.

This distinguished artist is now on her way back to the United States, having sailed from Bremen on the 19th inst. We learn that it is her intention to prepare herself as rapidly as possible, after her arrival, for the American stage, and to appear next season in a series of English characters.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Major-General McDOWELL has just returned to this City from a tour of inspection along the northern frontier of this State. While absent he made a brief journey into the neighboring Province, and was received with the military honors due his high rank and reputation. At Quebec he reviewed the garrison of the Citadel, and was afterward entertained by the officers at a full-dress dinner.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, wife and daughter, leave for Europe to-day, for a visit of some length.

Dr. HARRIS, President of Bowdoin College, in his recent baccalaureate sermon, spoke with severity of the late Mr. BUCKLE's philosophy, and by way of illustration said: "The Bible foretells a millennium, when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God. The new Gospel of Naturalism foretells a millennium when the earth shall be full of bacon."

It is stated that the health of Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS does not improve. He has not been out of his home since February.

Miss DOROTHY L. DIX is in Kansas. She recently visited the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie, and, after making a thorough examination, concluded that the institution is in a bad condition, and set about the task of trying to have the evils remedied.

With his usual enterprise, Mr. AUGUST BRENTANO has loaded his counter with a large supply of the English magazines for July, received by the last steamer. Not even in London can be found a fuller or more varied collection of English periodicals than at BRENTANO's well-known establishment. He is prepared to suit all literary tastes, from readers of the *Girl of the Period* to those who take almost solid pleasure in perusing the grave and learned *Fortnightly*.

S. Higginson, Jr., U. S. Consul at Java; Hon. John J. Weed, of Washington; Ole Bull, of Norway, and Colonel Peter M. Jones, of St. Paul, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Mr. De Magalhens, the Brazilian Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Congressman McCarthy, of Syracuse; Hon. Thomas Finsley, of England; Hon. J. B. Marrer, of Washington, and G. Tremaine of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Rev. John Innocent, of China, is at the Coleman House. Hon. John F. Coyle, of Washington, is at the New-York Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 8, 1869: Francis H. Dykey, New-York; Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. C. B. Powel, Miss M. D. Powel, Mrs. Rich, Philadelphia; Major and Mrs. M. Bettariné, Italy; H. H. Perkins, New-York; Mrs. J. A. Dickson, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, New-York; Mrs. J. F. Rathbone, Miss Lucie Rathbone, Albany, N. Y.; Andrew G. Curtin and family, T. J. Coffey and family, Pennsylvania; P. A. Hinckle, Philadelphia; Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., New-York; E. L. Speelman, Cincinnati; F. B. Mayer, Baltimore; J. C. Brantingham, New-York; Professor Taglis, Paris; H. D. Bennett, D. D. S., Philadelphia; George C. Sledge and lady, New-York; E. A. Mitchell, New-Haven, Conn.; C. M. Mitchell, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. William Weightman and wife, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Miss C. A. Hawks, New-York; Frank Seaverns, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, Jr., New-York; L. H. Rindge, Chicago; Alden J. Adams, New-York; W. D. Merchant, Rhode Island; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, General C. W. and Mrs. Darling, Henry Burgy, Martin Bates, Jr., Mr. D. Maitland Armstrong, United States Consul at Rome, Mrs. Armstrong, New-York; L. W. Carryl, J. Rufus, Amidon; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haines, Jr., New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Edward M. Green, Savannah; Gilbert H. Green, Manassa, Va.; William Ashmead Schaeffer, Charles A. Schaeffer, Philadelphia; T. A. Pike, Maine; O. R. Keith, Chicago.

Weber in Fifth-avenue.

This practical combination of German thrift with Yankee enterprise, which knows the intricacies of well-seasoned lumber quite as well as WAGNER's "Tannhauser," has recently asserted itself on the Fifth-avenue.

At the corner of Sixteenth-street ALBERT WEBER has built a piano-forte establishment, which has attracted a great deal of attention. And well it might, because some of the same practical experience which experts tell us has given his instruments such great preëminence, has been made available in this new store. It is an evidence of success which cannot be overlooked, and shows an increase of business which has of late been indeed marvelous. The central location, the convenience of access, and the pleasant and elegant surroundings, must also attract a still larger crowd of professionals and amateurs to his place than ever, and, we have no doubt, enhance the popularity of the restless and energetic maker and his splendid instruments. Already our great artists, such as Parepa, Kellogg, Topp, Mills, Pattison, Mason, Bristow and others, all indorse them publicly and privately, and give them their sanction by using them at their concerts.

The wealth and fashion of our Metropolis call WEBER their pet pianomaker, and not to have a Weber piano in the parlor and drawing-room would argue either a lack of musical taste or the requisite amount of greenbacks. Who would be willing to plead guilty to a deficiency of either? —*Tribune.*

Brotherhead Library,
No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"
Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

A Peck of Cockroaches
Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately
Will find that BURNETT's COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

A Delightful Dream.
A personal trial of the effects of this Anæsthetic (nirous oxyde) justifies us in expressing the most hearty commendation of it. An agent which can thus transform an ordeal of terrible pain into a delightful dream, or cover a vague blank of sensation, is truly a priceless boon for suffering humanity. With such a safe and pleasurable relief at hand, and with such gentlemanly and skillful operators as Dr. COLTON and his associates, at the Cooper Institute, patients have no longer the slightest excuse for dreading the cold gripe of the forceps.—*New-York Home Journal.*—*Advertisement.*

The Mother's Remedy
For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all Druggists.

Going to Boston.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the well-known and skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who treats, with Special Prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching Heads, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair, will positively close his office in this City, SATURDAY, July 31, for a few months, and open his Boston office, No. 7 West-st., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Therefore we advise those of our readers who are afflicted with any cutaneous complaint of the head, or other parts of the body, to consult the Doctor previous to his departure.

Piles—Itching Piles
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Tin Plates, Damaged
By late fire at Hunter's Point, East River, for sale and can be seen on the premises. For information by mail address Post Office Box No. 5,687, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Vermont Spring Water. — Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

MARRIED.

HARNEY — REYNOLDS.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. O. Reynolds, JOSEPH H. HARNEY, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MINNIE G. REYNOLDS, of New-Haven.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, July 21, ERNEST, youngest child of E. B. and Jane E. Abbott, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the residence of Wm. Lottimer, No. 3 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BURDICK.—On Thursday morning, July 22, at the Coleman House, WILLIAM C. BURDICK, of Forest Glen, Sullivan County, (formerly of this City,) in the 53d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, on Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—In Philadelphia, LAURA WEST, infant daughter of Richard and Emma W. Brown, and granddaughter of Samuel P. West.

BENSON.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., July 22, GEORGE, youngest child of Margaret J. and the late George M. Benson, aged 20 months.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, July 23, JESSIE MABEL, infant daughter of Henry C. and Emily Fraser, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

NONES.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Tuesday, July 20, 1869, JEFFERSON B. NONES, aged 64 years, (formerly of New-York, Druggist,) youngest son of the late Major Benjamin Nones, of the Continental Army, Revolutionary War, 1776.

PINKNEY.—On Friday, July 23, RACHEL ANN HAWS, wife of James H. Pinkney, in the 55th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in this evening's papers.

POTTS.—On Friday, July 23, HARRIET L., widow of the late Wm. Potts.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

ROEBLING.—On Thursday, July 22, 1869, at the house of his son, W. A. Roebling, No. 137 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, JOHN A. ROEBLING, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A special train will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. on Sunday, and returning will leave Trenton at 4 P. M.

SWAN.—At Irvington, on Thursday, July 22, CHARLOTTE A., wife of Otis D. Swan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SEARING.—At Tomkins' Cove, Rockland County, N. Y., on Friday, July 23, of consumption, MARY, wife of Warren Searing, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

SWINBURNE.—After a long and protracted illness, on Monday, July 19, JAMES L. SWINBURNE, of Mona County, Iowa.

His remains will be taken to his birthplace in Lewis County, N. Y., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—On Sixth Day Morning, Seventh Month, July 23, JOHN T., son of David R. and Phebe F. Underhill, aged 4 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Meeting-house at Purchase, on First Day, Seventh Month, July 25, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains to meet the train that leaves 42d-st. at 8½ o'clock on First Day morning.

VIBBERT.—At Middletown, Conn., suddenly, on Thursday, July 22, WILLIAM PERCY, only child of Rev. William H. and Julia N. Vibbert, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Funeral on Saturday, at 4 P. M., in Middletown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVERE HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.
This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced, so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.
WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

CELIBACY.—IS IT ACCORDING TO NATure? The Shakers and other Socialists. Effects on life and health. See the new work on "WEDLOCK" for the why and wherefore. $1 50.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

COURTSHIP.—AS IT SHOULD BE. What are the objects? For practical suggestions on this question see the new book on "WEDLOCK," ready to-day, $1 50. Booksellers have it.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR.—Patented June 22, 1869. Perfectly odorless; removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from all woolen and linen fabrics without injurious effect. Sold by druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

KNAPP'S
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
for making
ROOT BEER.
Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.
FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN.
For sale by P. B. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—FOR A discussion of this question see "WEDLOCK," ready to-day. $1 50.

THE MOST CONVENIENT METHOD
OF USING
CARBOLIC ACID
is in the form of
SOAPS.
For household, toilet and physicians' purposes.
Manufactured, with license under letters patent, solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

"THE MODEL WIFE," AND HOW to become one. For specific directions see the new book on "WEDLOCK," ready to-day, $1 50. Booksellers have it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 7, 1869.
Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co.:
I recollect having promised to send you, if I could find time, some incident of travel, or a brief description of some of the attractive regions I had found in my wanderings, for your excellent and justly valuable weekly paper, HEARTH AND HOME. The thoughts of so many are turned toward the peerless valley of the Yosemite since the opening of the Pacific Railroad has brought it so much nearer to the Atlantic seaboard than when I visited it in 1865, that I have concluded to send you the accompanying sketch, and am
Very truly yours.
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

No. 32, "HEARTH AND HOME," now ready and for sale by all newsdealers, contains Mr. Colfax's vivid description of the Yosemite Valley, illustrated by a fine picture of the wonderful Yosemite Falls, the highest in the world.

NEW GUIDES FOR TRAVELERS!
GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER. With Map and twenty Full-page Illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. Price $1.
GUIDE TO SARATOGA SPRINGS AND VICINITY. Illustrated. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. Price 75c.
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Mailed free on receipt of price.
JAMES MILLER, Publisher, New-York.

"WEDLOCK" IS A NEW WORK, based on Science and Revelation. It is adapted for the use of old and young; handsomely printed; every way suited to the drawing-room centre-table. Husbands and wives, bachelors and beaux, will be all the more happy for reading it. Plain $1 50. Extra Gilt $2.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST ISSUED
A NEW NOVEL
By the Author of
"THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET."
COUNTESS GISELA.
From the German of E. MARLITT,
Author of "Gold Elsie," "Over Yonder," &c.
By Mrs. A. L. WISTER.
PART I.
12mo. Paper Cover. 75 cents.
For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

"WEDLOCK; OR, THE RIGHT Relations of the Sexes." A Scientific Treatise Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy" and "How to Read Character." 12mo, pp. 238. cloth. Price $1 50. Extra Gilt $2. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by Booksellers.

Ready Saturday, the 24th of July.
WEDLOCK;
OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES.
A scientific Treatise disclosing the Laws of Conjugal selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy," "How to Read Character," and editor of the *Phrenological Journal.* 12mo, pp. 238, cloth. Price $1 50; extra gilt, $2. SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by all booksellers.

WHOM NOT TO MARRY.—SEE THE new work, out to-day, on "WEDLOCK," $1 50. Booksellers have it.

VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE,
Selected from Home and Foreign
ENGINEERING SERIALS.
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Beginning at a point in the centre line of the lot between 47th and 48th sts., distant 250 ft. w. of 9th-av. and 100.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 17.9x29.4x—x29.7	$148
William-st., No. 23, 23.4x147.5x35.3x39x10.1x97.5	12,000
34th-st., s. s., 347 ft. w. of 2d-av., —x98	20,000
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	4,900
46th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
51st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	5,000
56th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x80.5	12,000
57th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 7th-av., 60x98x60x89	nom.
78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 23.6x102.2	8,750
124th-st., s. s., 363.2½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 4.6½x167.10x140.1x100.11	2,000
187th-st., n. s., ½ block w. of 10th-av., 100x200	20,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 38th-st., 98.9x81.8, ½ part.	1,500
3d and 4th avs., between 87th and 88th sts., lots Nos. 373, 374, 399 and 400, map of Harlem Commons, dimensions not stated	1,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 49th-st., 33.10x100 49th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	72,500
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, No. 41, $1,400 for the first year, and for the last 3 years, per year	$1,500
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x90	$19,500
Diamond-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	2,400
Halsey-st., n. s., 308.3 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	5,500
Henry and Sackett sts., s. e. corner, 20x72	17,500
State-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	10,500
Taylor-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	2,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Troy-av., 50x243.5x—x226.1	1,900
14th-st., n. e. s., 476 ft. n.w. of 3d-av., 15x100	325
21st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x200.4x125x100.2x25x100.2	2,280
Eldert-av., w. s., 841.8 ft. n. of New-Lotts road, 212.10x312	nom.
Lafayette-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Skillman-st., 20x100	275
Rochester-av., e. s., 93.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 21x98	500
Sigel-av., s. s., 150 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100	400
Schenck-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	2,500
Tompkins-av., e. s., 62.6 ft. n. of Greene-av., 37.6x100	3,000
Van Cott-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-st., 42x102x4.7x95	575
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road and Smith-av., s. w. corner, irregular	150
Lot No. 11, R. Berry's map	1,800
Lots Nos. 111, 112, 143 and 144, Sarah A. Suydam's map	800
NEW-JERSEY. *Hudson City.*	
Newark-av., s. s., part of lot No. 6, map of General Wright's property, 25x106	$2,450
West St. Paul's-av., n. e. s., lot No. 74, map of town of Hudson, 25x100	775
South-st., s. s., lot No. 48, map of West Hoboken Land Association, dimensions not stated, 25x100	375
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 17, Coster estate, 50x100	$509
Harrison.	
Cross and 5th sts., n. e. corner, 100x100	$1,200
Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, block No. 10, Daniel Green's property, 100x100	900
Lots Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 81, 82, 83, 84, block No. 4 Lots Nos. 129 to 132 inclusive, block No. 6 Lots Nos. 144 to 159 inclusive, on map of Kingsland Manor	2,137
3d-st., e. s., lots Nos. 339, 340, 341, 344, 345, 346, 348, Smith's map, 150x100	1,500
North Bergen.	
Lot No. 4, 1 648-1,000 acres, map of Job Smith's estate Lot No. 6, 1 512-1,000 acres, map of Job Smith's estate Lot No. 8, 1 337-1,000 acres, map of Job Smith's estate	$9,050
Bayonne.	
Evergreen-st., Amos C. Stearns' lot, 25x100	$325
Union.	
Weehawken Turnpike, lots Nos. 366, 308, 309, map of Hudson County Real Estate Company	$4,000
Newark.	
Belmont-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Court-st., 25 ft. on Springfield-av	$5,000
Broome-st. and Waverley-place, n. w. cor., 100x163	1,800
Broome-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x100	950
Parkhurst-st., n. s., 52 ft. e. of Austin, 28x107	1,600
Kinney and Broome sts., 36 ft. from n. e. cor., 50x100	1,400
Woodside.	
Belleville-av. and Chestnut-place, n. w. cor., 43x151	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-size house. Price $35,000. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY ELIGIBLE, FULL-size lots on 48th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28x100; four stories; brown-stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE and ten lots of ground situated in 9th-st., third house east of 5th-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Prospect Park. The house is 40 feet square, built of brick, with water, gas and all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and covered with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of J. OATMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, at Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 32 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore. In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm of about thirty-seven acres, near Barrytown, Dutchess County; good house, barns, hennery, &c.; fine views; splendid drives; mile and a quarter from river and railroad depot. For further particulars apply to P. A. WELCH & CO., No. 381 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, with a water front of sixty feet, plenty of fruit, iron fence, well, &c.; price $2,500; $1,000 may remain. Apply to WM. [illegible], Mariners' Harbor, or to HENRY WYATT, No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT RUTHERFORD Park, N. J., near the depot. Apply to ALEXANDER GRAHAM, No. 85 Nassau-st., Room No. 19, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET IN BOSTON, in a very nice and central locality, near the Adams House, two square and a front side room, all connecting, gas, hot and cold water; bath-room and water closet on same floor; up only one flight; rent $700 per annum. Address ADAMS,
No. 4 Hayward-place.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 230 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park; four rooms, $20.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH D. WEST against RICHARD W. AKEN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869.
D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy3-law6wSa*

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY SALE.

THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS CO. Offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK of

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.
Office corner Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, JULY 26,
AT
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS.

Take steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the Depot to convey passengers free to

KENSINGTON PARK.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a
COMPLETE REFINERY,
or well suited for any manufacturing business.
Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

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DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

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WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

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NEW-YORK, July 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120⅜	121⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅜	120⅝
Coupon, 1881	120⅞	121⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅛	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	109⅝	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	123¼	123⅝	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅝	121⅞	Gold	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅝	121⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120¼	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

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Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 90.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses.		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.

DUE IN 1884, 1885, 1886,
FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY AT
102½ PER CENT.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869	$140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey,	George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Raynor,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford,	William R. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Rose,	Henry W. Belcher,
Richard E. Peterson,	Joshua Barnum,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield,	James Y. Watkins,
John Robinson,	Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Purdy,
William Peet,	David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.

$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.

$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,086 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DEFICIT IN THE ASSETS OF this Company has been discovered amounting to $63,500—thus reducing its surplus to $645,803 53, instead of $699,303 53, as published on the 1st inst.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Chairman Finance Committee.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. NATHAN HARPER, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary, vice Frank W. Ballard.
(Signed) A. F. HASTINGS, President.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869	322,458 49
Liabilities	2,390 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	170,200

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.
JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK.)

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.
W. WHITE, President.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
NORWICH, Conn., July 20, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORWICH and New-York Transportation Company have this day declared from the earnings of the Company a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) payable July 31, 1869.

The transfer books will close 26th inst., to reopen Aug. 2 next.
C. C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000,
Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Open every day, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST NOW DUE AND PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JULY 21.
INTEREST ON NEW DEPOSITS
Commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
Accounts of depositors strictly private.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing on the first day of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

MEDICAL.

TRUTH AND COMMON SENSE.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when settled in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom quacks that start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not "posted up" to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician, or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and who possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, who was located at No. 3 Division-st. nearly forty years, but has removed to No. 56 Bond-st., one door from the Bowery. He lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proved at any moment:

He had been in active practice over forty years, and established his office in New-York in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S Red Drop—is medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and on this account alone it was first made public, that, unlike other remedies, it does not dry it up in the blood to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since its discovery than this City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public—the rascals knowing that unless they deter the unfortunate victims of this dreadful disease from obtaining it their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years past every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities has got up some lie about this great remedy, while at the same time Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily who have been ruined with mercury and caustic by these humbugs. Dr. HUNTER practices on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patient and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of a city life, to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other physicians than will fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their characters in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. All afflicted are invited to apply at once at his new office, No. 56 Bond-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. Consultation and medicine, $5.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals to conform *in every respect* with the terms and specifications contained in *former advertisements*, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 26th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality and delivered *free of expense* at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

One Fairbank & Co.'s Platform Scale, No. 2, complete and set up in store, with extra set of bearings, to weigh 4,000 pounds.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

200 yards fearnought, 50 yards black broad cloth, 150 yards hair cloth, 24 to 36 inches; 150 dozen till, closet, mortice and rim brass lock keys; 300 gross brass screws, ¾ to 1½ inch, Nos. 6 to 12; 12 gross black buttons, and 500 feet black-walnut crotch veneers.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for *further information* in regard to supplies, and will state in their bids the *date within which they will complete* deliveries if awarded to them.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 28th inst.

The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.

The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.

Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1¼ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned,
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:
"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them; being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at
R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.

Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.

The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritair, (Punjab.)

LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

EMBALMING.

H. CHAFFIN,
PRACTICAL EMBALMER.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.
THE BODY IS NOT MUTILATED.

Requiring only a short time. Process entirely new. This process is desirable for all Contagious Diseases. The body can be kept for an indefinite period.

BY THIS PROCESS THE USE OF ICE IS ENTIRELY DISPENSED WITH.

After being embalmed, the body can be laid out and kept as long as desired without any change taking place.

NO MORE PACKING THE BODY IN ICE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
Indorsed by the leading Undertakers and Sextons.
Orders received at the offices of the leading Undertakers and Sextons day or night.
PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS OUT OF THE CITY.
OFFICE, No. 713 BROADWAY, (corner Washington-place.)
RESIDENCE, No. 34 WATTS-ST.
BRANCH OFFICES:
(Open all night,)
CORGAN BROTHERS, No. 2 2d-st. and No. 307 Bowery.
JOHN HAROLD, Sexton Church of St. Paul, No. 921 5th-av
T. H. PATTERSON, No. 237 4th-av.
ORDERS RECEIVED DAY OR NIGHT.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price list furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. WEBB, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHA MANNING and JAMES T. FAULKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alpha Manning, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.
jy10-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES FRANK, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Frank, Jr, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1869.
jy17-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHA MANNING and JAMES T. FAULKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Faulkner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.
jy10-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES S. VALK, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—James S. Valk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the said Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d June, 1869.
jy10-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. NEVERS, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Nevers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869.
J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
jy10-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES S. VALK, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Abraham Valk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.
jy10-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ELIZABETH S. WHITEHOUSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, Elizabeth S. Whitehouse, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said District, has conveyed and assigned all her estate and effects whatsoever to John Q. Maynard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Elizabeth S. Whitehouse, bankrupt, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York City, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN Q. MAYNARD,
No. 30 Warren-st., New-York City, Trustee.
jy24-law3wSa*

NO. 2,373.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Bolden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,484. — IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL FELDHEIM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Samuel Feldheim, of the City of New-York, in the County of NewYork, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of July, 1869.
jy17-law3wSa. EDWARD HAGEDORN, Assignee.

NO. 91.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOMER SNOW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Homer Snow, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, November 6, 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy24-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &C.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. E. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakesperian rehearsals, Marvin H. Bovee, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to
AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, } Associate Directors.
Post Office Box No. 6,701.

COMMON AND ASIATIC CHOLERA.—For the difference between these two diseases see this week's issue of THE MEDICAL GAZETTE. Price 10 cents. Sold by newsdealers or TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, No. 109 Nassau-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS IN NEW-YORK or vicinity can dispose of their furniture, carpets, &c., in any quantity, at a fair price, by addressing MORRINGTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 8 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)...........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	July 24	CALEDONIA	Aug. 14
COLUMBIA	July 31	CAMBRIA	Aug. 21
EUROPA	Aug. 7	IOWA	Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO	3,025 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,292 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	Sept. 1.

CABIN PASSAGE................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE...........(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM....MCCREERY....Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE.......Saturday, July 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Fri., July 23	3 P. M.	Sat., July 24	7 A. M.
Sat., July 24	3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 24	7 P. M.
Sun., July 25	8 A. M.	Sun., July 25	4 P. M.
Mon., July 26	6 A. M.	Mon., July 26	9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 27	6 A. M.	Tues., July 27	10 A. M.
Wed., July 28	7 A. M.	Wed., July 28	11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¼; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, ALLOWING TWO HOURS AT NEWBURG. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MILLINERY.

BEAUTY TO THE LADIES.—THE new styles of round hats and feathers. The only place to find them; also assortment of traveling bonnets and hats, bloomers, &c.; cheap, at Mme. BINNS' Millinery, No. 773 Broadway, above 9th-st. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a superior English woman; is a first-class French and Spanish hairdresser in different styles; is a thorough dressmaker; does up fine laces; will travel; can be seen for two days. Address J. H., No. 148 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the hairdressing store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, with City and country references, a situation as children's nurse and sewing for a lady; is willing and obliging, and is quick at the needle; or as regular chambermaid in the City or a few miles in the country; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; no objection to the country, or would take a permanent situation. Address DRESSMAKER, Union Square Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry by a neat, efficient girl to do general housework; is well recommended; not afraid of work; a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, work by the day, or would go to the country and cook for a family for the Summer; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 257 Elizabeth-st., corner of Houston, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 872 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business, soups, pastry, &c. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, sisters, to do the work of a family or to act as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; have good references. Apply No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and bring up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; can show good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse by a respectable woman with City references. Address No. 107 East 12th-st., third door from 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; has the best City and country reference. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is perfectly competent; has no objection to fine washing. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse or to wait on an invalid; lady or baby; children; a woman who can be highly recommended by ladies now in the city. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one that understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY from the old country, a situation as groom or coachman; can milk; will assist in the garden, if required; can clip in the season; understands the care of saddle horses. Address W. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of fifteen years' experience, in a wholesale liquor house, on salary; can influence good trade, with reference. Address, for three days, J. MACK, care Benson & Rosekrans, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXteen years old; reads and writes French and English; good reference. Write or call, VICTOR LAVIGNE, No. 154 West Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. BRAINERD RAY at 7¾ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and experience meeting on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. CHAS. FLUHRER, of Victor, N. Y., will preach in the Mission Room, corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. A church organization will be instituted after the regular service. Revs. Messrs. PULLMAN, BOLLES and CANFIELD will take part in the exercises.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7¾ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach. This church will be closed during the month of August.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses from Delegates to the Portland Convention. Young men and the public generally invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SECond-av., corner of 14th-st. Joint services of the congregations worshiping in this church and in Historical Hall, corner of 11th-st. Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. C. STEELE, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

NO. 405 GRAND-ST., ONE DOOR above Clinton-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., by Elder WM. BERNS. Subject—*The Revelations—Can they be Understood?* 3 P. M., Elder J. K. BELLOWS; subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man.*

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE Tompkins-square M. E. Chapel, Greene, near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.—Services commencing at 10½ A. M., JESSE T. PECK, D. D., of Albany; 3 P. M. E. S. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn; 7¾ P. M., WM. H. THOMAS, of Brooklyn. Public invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; Rev. G. C. PENNELL at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes.

LAY PREACHING.—RELIGIOUS ADdresses by business men every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and at 81st-st., near Broadway, at 3½ o'clock. All are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. S. B. GREGORY will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D. Pastor. Bible Class at 9, and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, Lord's Supper at 4, quarterly Sunday School concert at 7¾ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE LAST OF THE COURSE OF 24 lectures on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute Subject—*Summing up the Truth of the Books of Daniel and Revelations.* Illustrated as usual. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. There will be no service Sunday evenings until further notice.

IS HE SENT OF GOD?—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Credentials of the Special Messenger of Christ.*

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and SABBATH EVENING at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE SUBJECT FOR THE SUNDAY evening lecture by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 261 Bleecker-st., will be, *The Glorious Way.* The ordinance of baptism after the lecture. Seats always free. All are invited.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., will officiate. Morning service 10½ A. M. Afternoon service 4 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 6TH-av., corner of 34th-st.—Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia, will preach on the SABBATH, July 18 and 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen and the public are invited. Seats all free.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, July 25, at 10½ o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY, AT 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., and corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. O. B. BIDWELL will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D., at 10½ o'clock. No service in the evening.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by the Elder, H. F. PEASE, and in the evening by the Pastor, WILLIAM P. CORBIT. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 and at 2.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY, July 25, Feast of St. James. Full festival services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.
We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE YOUNG THOROUGHBRED Kentucky saddle horse; a superior animal in every respect. Can be seen at the stables of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner of Amity and Wooster sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO ABOUT TWELVE MILES from the City, in Westchester County, a German Protestant woman as thorough cook; must be an excellent bread and buscuit maker, and willing to do the coarse washing. Apply, with reference, at No. 10 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN; ONE WHO writes a beautiful hand. Address for two days Box No. 496 New-York Post Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 604, New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor and handsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with private table, to a family or party of five or six gentlemen, for $200 per week, now or in September; house a few doors from the Coleman House; Nicolson pavement; references exchanged. Address M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled; leave particulars at No. 678 Broadway; moderate charges for sending boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Boarders directed free.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $16 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman, wife and daughter 7½ years old; two unfurnished communicating rooms; location north of 50th-st. Address, with terms, P. W., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 29 WEST 33D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board at Summer prices can be had at No. 55 West 12th-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 52 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE VILLAGE of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City by the Harlem Railroad to Amenia Station; scenery beautiful; unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply to L. WHITFORD, Sharon, Conn., or to the proprietor of the Gladstone House, Madison-av. and 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,
$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.
Route by steamers St. John or Drew, foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M., and New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Through tickets and baggage checks at office on wharf. For illustrated circular apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., or B. P. BACKUS, Chittenango, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.
Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:
3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,500 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.
With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:
SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,
of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
20 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
All of fine plated handles, "Christofle's, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver,
At 10½ o'clock.
Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO STEINWAY AND ONE CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, SCHOOL FURNITURE, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, July 27, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at southwest corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., the entire furniture, &c., of said house. Mahogany parlor suite in maroon plush, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine pier and mantel mirrors, three rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-fortes, (two of Steinways' and one of Chickering's,) brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mahogany dining tables and chairs, sideboards, large lot china and glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen and laundry utensils, &c.
Also, 59 school desks, lot chairs and school furniture.
Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
102 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,092 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,535 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Federico*, from Palermo.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF sale contained in a certain chattel mortgage executed by Amasa T. Coy to us, we shall expose for sale at public auction, at No. 1 Park-place, in the City of New-York, one bar counter, cigar case and other fixtures, on the 24th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE A. STARKWEATHER, Jr.,
FREDERICK T. STARKWEATHER,
Mortgagees.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FULTON IRON WORKS.

FOR SALE,
The entire premises, covering the front of north and south sides of Cherry, between Corlears and East sts., in the City of New-York, with buildings and lots and tools, all complete, as now running, capable of employing
SIX HUNDRED MEN.
Application to be made to WILLIAM J. PEASE, on the premises.

A STATIONER OR PRACTICAL printer as partner, wanted, in an old established business. To one having a knowledge of the business, and with business connection, and a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000, this is a good opportunity for investment. None but first-class parties need apply. Best of references exchanged. Address with proper name, X. and Y., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC man to take one-half or one-third interest in a well-established and profitable business; from $2,000 to $3,000 cash will be required. Address H. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE BEST NINTH WEEK. ENTERTAINMENT
FUN. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. FUN.
THE ONLY THE THEATRE. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Most Effectively Ventilated. FUN.
THE BEST GEO. L. FOX'S ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Great American Pantomime, FUN.
THE ONLY Hiccory Diccory Dock, PANTOMIME.
FUN. With all its Many Wonders. FUN.
THE BEST Clown, G. L. Fox. ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Sangali and Grand Ballet. FUN.
THE ONLY Kiralfy Troupe. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Haniola, Imre and Bolossy, FUN.
THE BEST With Eleven ENTERTAINMENT.
FUN. Sensational Dancers. FUN.
THE ONLY Shower of Cats. PANTOMIME.
FUN. Fox's Flying Velocipede. FUN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.,
WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
E. EDDY. FOURTH WEEK. E. EDDY.
Every evening at 8. | Every afternoon at 2.
THE POLICE SPY. | RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
THE POLICE SPY. | RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE SEASON.
Dan Bryant and the Excelsior Troupe every night.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 24, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Rienzi"..........Wagner
2. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"..........Strauss
3. Traeumerei..........Schumann
4. Polka, "Concert Haus" (new)..........Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"..........Verdi
PART II.
6. Overture, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde"..........Mendelssohn
7. Seventh Air Varie, Solo for Cornet.......De Beriot
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"..........Strauss
9. Conjuration and Benediction, (Huguenots)..........Meyerbeer
PART III.
10. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
11. Polka, "Levy-Athan," Solo for Cornet..........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen," (new)......Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.
Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
my22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.
ja16-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
LUCILLE LA WESTERN,
LUCILLE VOLEUSE WESTERN,
LUCILLE D'ENFANTS, WESTERN,
LUCILLE AS WESTERN,
LUCILLE MARGARET WESTERN,
LUCILLE ROOKLEY, WESTERN,
LUCILLE THE WESTERN,
LUCILLE CHILD WESTERN,
LUCILLE STEALER. WESTERN,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF DORA. | POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF DORA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, will be produced, (for the first time in this theatre,) Boucicault's great play of
THE LONG STRIKE,
which will be presented with
AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST,
and appropriate scenery and appointments.
DORA at 8 P. M.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10 P. M.
In consequence of the necessary preparations for the production of THE LONG STRIKE, there will be
NO MATINEE TO-DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
SATURDAY, July 24, 1869.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
THE LAURI FAMILY,
and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER. HANLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air. WRITING ON THE WALL, JACK SHEPPARD ON HORSEBACK, FREE TRADER.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by Dodworth's unrivaled Orchestra, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

AND
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
THE FOUR YEARS' CLASSICAL COURSE.
Also, thorough Courses in the Modern Languages, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Analytical Chemistry.
Tuition, $45 a year. Board, $3 50 to $4 a week.
Next term begins Sept. 2. For catalogue, address
President JAMES B. ANGELL,
Burlington, Vt.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal,
JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York City, an American gentleman teacher, fully competent to give thorough instruction in the English language, arithmetic &c. Apply by letter, before Tuesday, July 27, to P. STAHL, Director, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.
N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 2[illegible], 1869.
MR. JOHN VAN VECHTEN THIS day retires from the firm of GEO. P. CLARK & CO.
GEO. P. CLARK.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

THE LIBERATED LIBERATORS.

The Advance on Cuba Results in the Capture of Castle Garden.

Scenes at the Great American Bastile—The Prisoners Leave it with Regret—Some of them Enlist in a Regiment of their Captors.

One hundred and twenty-three of the fillibusters, who belonged to Colonel RYAN'S command and were captured on Gardiner's Island by Marshal BARLOW, were brought by that gentleman to Fort Lafayette on Saturday night last, where they have been held ever since. Yesterday District-Attorney PIERREPONT, having received instructions from the Secretary of State, with whom he had a long interview on Thursday, went down to Fort Lafayette in the revenue steamer *Uno*, Captain PIERSON. He was accompanied by Commissioners SHIELDS and WHITE. On arriving at its destination, the *Uno* signaled the fort, and told the officer of the day, Major MAYNADIERE of her business. After considerable delay a boat was dispatched to her, and Mr. PIERREPONT, with his *attachés*, were transported to the fort. When they landed they were received by General VOGDES, who introduced the District-Attorney to H. H. HARRISON, the commander of the Cuban liberators. Mr. PIERREPONT proceeded to inspect them. They were formed into three companies. Some of them barefooted, others coatless and shirtless, literally in rags. Yet they were fine-looking, soldier-like men, despite the disadvantages of their surroundings. When General VOGDES called them to attention, Mr. PIERREPONT, standing in front of the battalion, addressed it thus:

Men, you have been arrested charged with violating the law of the United States, in preparing to join an expedition against the Government of Spain, with whom we are at peace. A statute passed in 1818 makes it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to engage in any expedition against a Government with which we are at peace. You have been arrested because information and affidavits have been filed stating that you were engaged in such an expedition against the Spanish Government. Some of you may perhaps be ignorant of the violation of the law you have committed. And I learn from the officer, who commands you or in whom you seem to trust, that Cuban expeditions are given up and that such is the order of the Junta. Under these circumstances, and that none of you may unjustly suffer, by the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, I have determined to release you all upon giving your parole of honor and signing an agreement that you will not in future, within the United States, engage in any violation of its laws.

When this address had been delivered, Commissioner SHIELDS read the list of the 123 prisoners whose names were published yesterday morning. And as each was called up he signed his name to the bond. The list comprised 120 names, the same elegant though vague appellations published in yesterday morning's TIMES. Many of them failed to recognize these names when pronounced by Commissioner SHIELDS. Indeed, one man exclaimed, on being told that his name was ROTHSCHILD, in great trepidation and hurry, "Is it! Oh! I forgot." This clearly proves that all were so much ashamed of their connection with the whole matter, that they preferred to give fictitious names, to avoid being identified with the movement hereafter. One hundred and twenty signed this bond, and three men—THOMAS O'NEIL, JAS. C. BURNS and ALBERT O. ERWIN—refused to do so, and therefore were locked up in private cells. Their refusal must undoubtedly have been caused by a fear of violating their oaths as Fenian brethren.

At the close of these proceedings the prisoners went to dinner, after which Captain HARRISON read the following farewell, which disbanded the fillibusters, and contained the Junta's intention with regard to future expeditions:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST N. Y. C. A. L.,
July 23, 1869.

SOLDIERS: We have called you together for the last time. Spanish gold, American duplicity, tyranny and treason in our midst have proved too much for us. The great Republic, forgetting the traditions of the past, has prostituted herself to the infamous task of strangling a struggling sister, and she to whom the world looked as its beacon light to freedom, is striving to continue the trade in flesh and to perpetuate oppression and human slavery. The standard which we had hoped to have borne in triumph over the hills of Cuba must be furled, and our swords returned unstained to their sheaths until other hands are ready to draw them. There is no alternative, and we must part. Acting under the orders of our superiors it becomes our sad duty to disband you, and to declare that the First New-York Cavalry of the Army of Liberators ceases to exist. We thank you for your orderly and soldierly conduct in all the trials through which you have passed, and we shall ever remember the brave men whom we have commanded, and the hours of pleasure and of misfortune which we have spent with them, our only regret being that we could not lead them into battle for liberty. Return to your homes and remain law-abiding citizens. The cause will not fall with us. It must succeed, and we may yet meet under the blood-red flag that bears the star of Cuba. You have done what you could. The responsibility of failure does not lie with you. With our best wishes for your future, we bid you farewell.

This was the final address of H. H. HARRISON, the Captain commanding the prisoners. He is well beloved by many of them. A Virginian himself, he has thirty-nine men of his native State and county with him, all whom served in the Confederate army during the late war.

Mr. PIERREPONT having assured the liberated liberators that he would send the *Uno* back for them, returned in her to the City. At 6 o'clock she reached the fort again, and received on board the prisoners, 115 in all, five having enlisted in the regiment stationed at the fort during her absence. When on board they presented a singular group, tattered and torn, and bearing unmistakable marks of the hardships of campaigning under difficulties. Nevertheless they were joyous, and with hearty cheers bid adieu to their former guardians—the military. On the trip to New-York, filled with the pleasant sensations of liberty, their voices burst forth simultaneously in singing the old song "Home again." At length they reached their Eldorado, New-York, and, landing at the Barge Office Dock, proceeded to the Castle Garden, where Captain HARRISON, who had gone to see the Junta early in the afternoon to obtain money to provide for his men, had appointed to meet them. He told them that his mission had been unsuccessful, inasmuch as he had obtained from Señor MORA only money sufficient to give each man a slight supper. He told them that they might sleep on the grass in the garden, where he had no doubt they might remain unmolested by the Police. To-day he will have an interview with General ALFARO, when he hopes to obtain money enough to meet their present wants.

They speak highly of the kind and gentlemanly treatment they received at the hands of Lieutenant DRISCOLL and Major MAYNADIERE, who both behaved to them, as far as lay in their power, in a manly and soldierlike manner.

To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, Captain HARRISON has appointed to meet his company in the Castle Garden, when he will communicate to them the result of his mission to the Junta.

THE HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

The Sale to Mr. Stewart Complete—No Injunctions to be Issued.

From the Hempstead Inquirer, July 23.

The result of the special meeting for the sale of the Plain lands on Saturday last proved conclusively that the electors of the town were alive to their true interests. The day has gone by, we trust, when the electors of the town can be influenced by improper motives, or the devices usually resorted to by politicians, to cast their ballot for any project or cause known to them to be inimical, or which will not enure to their best interest and advantage. The assertion made previous to the meeting in printed circulars, that the unsuccessful party could pay as high for the honors of the electors as any other man, was not only unwise, but insulting in the highest degree.

While those in favor of a sale to Mr. STEWART expected a large majority in his favor, they did not anticipate that the vote would stand twenty to one in his favor. Such unanimity on the part of the electors speaks well for their intelligence and morality. But fifty-two votes were cast for a sale at the lowest bid, and, since the canvass, the result was so astonishing to them that it is doubtful if twelve can be found in the town who will acknowledge that they voted with the minority.

The attempt, if attempt it was, to create a diversion and draw off votes from Mr. STEWART, by the offer of Messrs. WOOD and CAMP of $60 an acre, after the opening of the polls on the day of election, proved abortive and ineffectual. In fact, if, at that late day, $100 per acre had been offered, it would not have materially affected the result. The voters had faith in the declarations of Mr. STEWART as to his disposal and disposition of the lands, and knew that he had the means and the ability to carry out his contract, with an abundance left for immediate improvement. With this they were satisfied and did not wish or look for anything better. No flattering promises could induce them to give up a certainty for an uncertainty.

As to injunctions, the most ignorant pettifogger in the land would say that they would avail the defeated party nothing. There is no way known to the law, whereby the agreement can be so construed as to legally compel the town officials who signed the same to proceed one step further with the party of the third part toward perfecting a contract. The action of the electors has been warmly and unanimously applauded by the Press of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the *Eagle* going so far as to say that Hempstead could afford to give Mr. STEWART the Plains for nothing, provided he will spend his millions in building upon them.

After this demonstrative expression of the electors at the polls in favor Mr. STEWART, it is probable that all the competitors for the purchase of the Plains will retire in disgust from the field and leave him in quiet and undisturbed possession of the situation. We would perhaps be premature, even if we had the space or inclination, to enlarge upon the many advantages and benefits likely to grow from the sale of these lands to Mr. STEWART. Let it suffice to say that we all anticipate a new era of enterprise and activity, and that new residents will rapidly seek a habitation in a town which offers such attractions as low taxes and a healthy situation.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A sweepstakes trot for $1,200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon, on the above course, between four horses, which afforded considerable excitement to the spectators present. The horses were W. LOVELL'S bay gelding *Young Commodore*, Dr. OGLE'S bay gelding *Red Rover*, JOHN HAZLETT'S brown gelding *Mountain Boy*, and R. ANDERSON'S chestnut gelding *Willie Kimmy*; the last two in harness, and the former two to wagons. *Red Rover* and *Young Commodore* are old opponents, they having trotted a match on the Union Course last Saturday, when *Red Rover* was the winner. *Willie Kimmy* and *Mountain Boy* had never trotted in public on Long Island before, and nothing being known of their merits, they were in little demand among the pool-buyers, and were sold together in the field. *Red Rover*, who was driven by his owner in the first heat, and subsequently by JOHN MURPHY, was the favorite in the betting, selling in pools for $100, *Young Commodore* $50, and the field $50. RODEN drove Mr. LOVELL'S horse, and their respective owners the other two horses.

FIRST HEAT.—ANDERSON'S horse got two lengths the best of the start, which he maintained to the quarter-pole three lengths before *Mountain Boy*, who was half a length before *Red Rover*; time—41 seconds. On the backstretch ANDERSON'S horse broke, and *Mountain Boy* passing him led to the half-mile pole in 1:20½, closely pressed by ANDERSON, who was within half a length of him. The heat was confined to these two horses, for *Red Rover* and *Commodore* seemed unable to go the pace, and after a close finish, ANDERSON'S horse won by half a length in 2:47.

SECOND HEAT.—*Red Rover* was still the favorite against the field, bringing $50 to *Commodore's* $20, ANDERSON'S $18, and HAZLETT'S $12. The last-named (*Mountain Boy*) took the lead from the start, quickly opened a gap of ten lengths, which he held until coming up the stretch, when *Red Rover* closed up a little, but failing to reach his opponent, was beaten by *Mountain Boy* three lengths in 2:43.

THIRD HEAT.—*Red Rover* and *Commodore* were still the favorites, the other two selling for little or nothing in comparison. As before, *Mountain Boy* led from the start, with *Commodore* close up, and after a good race, won by two lengths, *Commodore* breaking near the score. Time—2:44½. ANDERSON'S horse was distanced.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting $100 to $70 on *Mountain Boy*, who raced with *Young Commodore* all the way round, until the latter broke at the three-quarter pole, and fell back. *Red Rover*, who had been far behind, now came with a rush, and *Mountain Boy* tiring badly at the distance, the three horses crossed the score on the line, and the judges, after long discussion, and amid great excitement, decided it a dead heat. Time—2:44.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Mountain Boy* had tired so badly in the finish of the last heat that his chance was looked upon as hopeless, and it was generally thought the race rested between the other two. But to the great surprise of all, *Mountain Boy* went off with the lead, and trotting fast and steadily, maintained it throughout, and won by three lengths, *Young Commodore* second. Time—2:49.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Friday, July 23.—Sweepstakes $1,200, mile heats, three in five.

J. Hazlett's br. g. Mountain Boy, in harness	2	1	1	0	1
M. Roden's b. g. Young Commodore, to wagon	4	3	2	0	2
J. Murphy's b. g. Red Rover, to wagon	3	2	3	0	3
R. Anderson's ch. g. Willie Kimmy	1	4	dis.		

Time—2:47, 2:43, 2:44½, 2:44, 2:49.

Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid Matched.

During the trotting yesterday a match was made on the course between the above-named celebrated mares to trot a race for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, on the Union Course, next Wednesday. In view of *Goldsmith Maid's* recent victory over *American Girl*, this will be an interesting race.

The German Central School Committee.

A movement has been going on for some time among the Germans in this City for a number of reforms in the public schools, and particularly for the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction through all classes in the public schools of those wards where there is a considerable German population. It is thought that such a step, if properly taken, without encroachment upon the English branches, and enabling the pupils to read, write and speak German, would benefit the children of German parents in studying their English branches, and assist German parents in the home instruction of their children. In those wards where there are many German residents, German Ward Clubs have been formed to advocate the reforms desired, and by delegates from these Ward Clubs a German Central School Committee has been organized, which held another meeting at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, last night. Hon. MARCUS OTTERBURY presided. Delegates were present from the different wards of the City, with the exception of Wards Nos. 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE, from a sub-committee for drafting a constitution, appointed at the last meeting, reported a constitution, under which, after some debate, the Central Committee organized permanently as the "German American School Association."

The constitution having been adopted, Dr. A. V. HOFER, the Secretary of the meeting, withdrew his mandate, when Dr. W. S. LANDSBERG was appointed Secretary. Dr. H. GERCKE, from a sub-committee on resolutions, then read resolutions, which were adopted, with regard to the last meeting of the School Commissioners of this City, in which Mr. GROSS had moved the introduction of the German language in the public schools, while School Commissioner WOOD had moved the tabling of the motion. The resolutions approved the motion of Mr. GROSS and condemned that of Mr. WOOD. Dr. GERCKE was also appointed a delegate of the Association to the State Teachers' Convention, which will be held at Ithaca on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. An Executive Committee, consisting of one delegate from each ward represented, together with the officers of the meeting, was appointed, with instructions to draw resolutions recommending that necessary steps be taken with the proper authorities for the reforms desired, and especially for the introduction of the German language in the public schools, which is to report to the Association at their next meeting, Aug. 6. The meeting then adjourned.

Base Ball—Eckford vs. Irvingtons.

The Eckfords visited Irvington yesterday, to meet the champions of New-Jersey. The game was played on the grounds of the Irvington Club at Irvington, and resulted in favor of the Eckfords, who led their opponents from the start. The following is the score:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	IRVINGTONS.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b.	3	4	Buckley, c.	3	2
Patterson, c. f.	4	3	H. Campbell, p.	4	2
Martin, p.	5	4	M. Campbell, 1st b	2	1
Nelson, 2d b.	2	7	Crawford, 2d b.	1	1
Hodes, s. s.	2	7	Boltz, 3d b.	6	0
Jewett, c.	5	4	Greathead, s. s.	3	2
Tracy, l. f.	2	6	Lines, l. f.	4	2
Wood, 2d b.	2	5	Eaton, c. f.	2	3
Pinkman, r. f.	2	5	Bailey, r. f.	2	3
Total	27	45	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckfords	0	7	4	11	6	0	3	4	10—45
Irvingtons	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	2	6—16

Tobacco Trade in Brooklyn.

A largely-attended meeting of tobacco manufacturers and dealers of Brooklyn was held at No. 151 Myrtle-avenue last evening, Mr. DAVID KOHLER in the chair. The gentlemen present appeared to be very much bewildered as to the provisions of the Internal Revenue law, and it was set forth that even the officials in the service of the Government were ignorant of what was necessary to enforce the law. The representative of a legal gentleman recently in the Internal Revenue Department at Washington was present, and stated that he was ready to prepare a test case and take it into Court for a fee of $10,000. In order to bring their work into practical shape it was resolved to appoint an Executive Committee whose duty it should be to draw up a number of questions to be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue bearing upon the interests of the tobacco trade, so as to elicit answers such as would inform the dealers as to their rights and duties in the premises. They complain heavily of being obliged to restamp goods, thus involving expense heavy to be borne by both dealer and consumer. The meeting adjourned to the call of the Executive Committee.

Consternation in Broadway.

At an early hour last evening the persons passing along the sidewalk in Broadway in front of No. 737 were suddenly startled by a loud noise under their feet, sounding like the report of a musket. There was an instant hurrying in hot haste away from the spot, and the sidewalk was cleared in a marvelously short time. Officer [illegible], of the Fifteenth Precinct, being on hand, proceeded to investigate the cause of the disturbance, and soon found on the sidewalk a small circular package with a brass end that was variously designated by the startled bystanders as a hand-grenade and a torpedo. The remnants of the one which had exploded were also found, and the sane ones among the spectators concluded that some one passing along the street carrying a package of the detonaters, which had broken, and some of them spilling out, he had been frightened by the result and hurried away. The more credulous, however, insisted the missiles had been flung from a window with diabolical intent, which had fortunately miscarried. The incident served as occasion for some speculation and a great display of nervousness.

Opening of the Newark and New-York Railroad.

The Newark and New-York Railroad was opened to the public yesterday. Trains were run over the road carrying each from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, from the hour of 9 in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The passage was free to all, and the citizens of Newark, recognizing the fact that the opening of the new road marked a new era in the growth and prosperity of the city, took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the new avenue to the metropolis.

The passage was made from the Newark depot in Broad-street to the Cummunipaw Ferry in 17 minutes. Universal satisfaction with the road, the cars, and the obliging temper of the employes was expressed, and the new company starts out with a satisfactory share of the public favor.

President MACGREGOR was serenaded at his house on Broad-street, Newark, last evening, by a large concourse of citizens, accompanied by a full band. No accidents attended the opening. Beyond the falling of one lad from a crowded train, to the ground below, a distance of forty feet, there was no accidental occurrence worthy of mention. Pickpockets were numerous, and a number of complaints were made by unlucky passengers that they had been relieved of their watches and pocket-books. Mr. GEORGE W. MEADE, of Lafayette, lost a gold watch and chain; Mr. HENRY ROWEN, of Jersey City, a pocket-book containing $125; Mrs. SARAH BENNET, residing at No. 21 Plane-street, Newark, lost $20.

The trains will run regularly for the carrying of passengers after Monday next.

A Blasting Accident.

A terrible blasting accident occurred in Paterson on Thursday on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad extension, near the squirrel woods. JAMES OPLINGER, the foreman of a working gang, and a laborer named THOMAS FEENEY were engaged in "squibbing" a hole made for blasting the rock. There was a keg of powder close by, and by some means the fire communicated to it and an explosion took place. OPLINGER was severely hurt about the region of the abdomen, loins and thighs, as well as about the hands and face. His clothes were set on fire, and so great was his pain that he plunged into the canal to extinguish the flames. The men were removed to the Picnic House near by, where they were attended by Dr. MOSS. FEENEY is out of danger, but OPLINGER is in a very dangerous condition.

The Hoboken Murder—One of the Accused Surrenders Himself.

The fireman, QUINN, for whose arrest on suspicion of having murdered the night watchman LAWRENCE, of Hoboken, Justice WHITE on Thursday evening issued a warrant, yesterday surrendered himself to the Police authorities at Hoboken. He stated that though he was much intoxicated on the night of the supposed murder, he has no recollection of having then quarreled with LAWRENCE. Informed by the papers that he was being looked for by detectives, he resolved to give himself up immediately. He was sent to Hudson City to await the investigation to take place on Thursday evening next.

Atmospheric Phenomenon.

The sun appeared red in color at noon yesterday; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the eye could bear its direct light without fatigue. On looking at it through an excellent field glass, dark spots could be seen near its western edge. Each of the spots must have been five thousand miles in diameter. The published reports mention the prevalence of great fires in the woods of Colorado on the 10th. Smoke from fires has sometimes been carried by the upper currents of air long distances, entirely obscuring the sun, especially about one hour before sunset, and this may account for the present phenomenon.

Valuation of Union County, N. J.

The valuation of Union County property for 1869, as returned by the Assessors, is as follows; Elizabeth, $11,008,800; Rahway, $3,362,000; Plainfield, $2,531,000; Westfield, $2,500,000; Linders, $1,137,000; New-Providence, $550,000; Springfield, $394,400; Summit, $670,000; Union, $1,644,000; total, $22,659,800. The rate of taxation in Elizabeth is $2 76 on $100 in the lamp district, $2 12 outside.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN yesterday in the case of MICHAEL MALONEY, aged 10 years, who fell overboard while playing on the pier at the foot of Broome-street, East River, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The stated meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, when addresses will be delivered by delegates to the Portland Convention.

PATRICK BROGAN and WILLIAM SHIELDS, workmen on the Long Island Railroad, were badly injured Thursday at Sag Harbor, by being run over by a gravel train. Last evening they were brought to the City and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK O'NEAL, of No. 30 Cherry-street, in a drunken fit last evening struck his wife JANE with a hatchet, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Station-house.

NATHANIEL GOLDSMITH, of No. 539 First-avenue, last evening attempted suicide by jumping into East River, at the foot of Thirty-third-street. Captain THORNE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was at hand, rescued him from the river and conveyed him to his Station-house, where the proper restoratives were applied and he was soon sufficiently recovered to be sent home.

PATRICK COLEMAN fell on an iron grating last evening and dislocated his leg. The accident occurred at the corner of Elm-street and Manhattan-alley.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, a native of England, 65 years of age, about 10 o'clock last evening, fell from a fourth floor window of No. 520 Pearl-street, and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Brooklyn.

Rev. ROBERT LOWERY, late pastor of Hanson-place Baptist Church, has repeated his resignation and insisted upon release from his charge.

The remains of Mr. ROEBLING were removed to Trenton last evening. His funeral will take place there on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. HALL, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating.

New-Jersey.

JAMES WALSH, who had resided at No. 216 Wayne-street, Jersey City, was found dead on a lounge in his sleeping room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon two Swedes, employed on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Montville, were buried by the caving in of an embankment and when taken out life was extinct.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, July 23—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83. Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 23—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 353,000 bales, of which 193,000 are American. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 20th inst., (according to private advices,) since the last report, have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 23s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. ꝑ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, July 23—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅜. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western flat at 23.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 23—1 P. M.

COTTON—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 664,000 bales, of which 31,00 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 39s. ꝑ quarter for Canadian. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d. ꝑ cental.

HAVRE, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 23—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a shade firmer, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 15,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 23—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 83. Stocks—Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 23—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed at 12¾d. for Middling Uplands and 13d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have only been 12,000 bales, falling 3,000 short of the estimate. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, July 23—4:30 P. M.

Sugar to arrive quiet at 28s. ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 23.

Petroleum is firmer but unchanged.

HAVANA, Friday, July 23.

SUGAR—There was a large business to-day, but the market was unchanged; sales of all kinds, 7,000 boxes.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 23.

EXCHANGE firm, par buying; 1-10 discount selling. FLOUR firm and in good demand at $6 75@$7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT advanced; sales of No. 1 at $1 30@$1 33½; No. 2 at $1 24½@$1 25. CORN excited; No. 2 advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 89c.@91c.; rejected, 78c.@82c.; no grade, 75c.@78c. OATS firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of No. 2 at 66c.@66½c.; rejected, 63c.@65½c. RYE quiet and firmer; No. 1 at $1 10; No. 2 at $1 06@$1 08. BARLEY entirely nominal. HIGHWINES firm at $1. MESS PORK steady at $33. HAMS quiet; Sweet-pickled, 16c. LARD inactive and nominal. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm at 13c. CATTLE steady and firm at $4 25@$4 75 for Cows; $5 50@$7 50 for fair to choice Steers. HOGS active and firm, and advanced 15c.@20c.; sales at $8 80@$9 30 for fair to choice. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Oats, 3c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 104,000 bushels Corn; 68,000 bushels Oats; 8,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 23.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 104,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12¾c.@13c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn; 7½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR tending upward; sales 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7 25@$7 50; No. 2 City-ground Spring, $6 50; sales 150 bbls. White Michigan at $7 75. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; held at 1c. higher than full quotations at the close; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 42; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 43; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 43. CORN excited and held firm at close at $1 for Prime parcels; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 98c.; 18,000 bushels, per sample, at 95c.@97c.; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1. OATS firm; selling at 78c. for Western. RYE quoted at $1 20 for No. 1 Western. BARLEY nominal. PORK steady at $33 50. LARD steady at 19c. HIGHWINES—Retail, 5 and 10 barrel lots at $1 02.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 23.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR—Buoyant for low grades; others quiet; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 37½; Double Extra, $6@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm, at 95c. for Choice Yellow; $1 for Choice White, in bulk; $1 03 for Prime to Choice Yellow, in sacks; $1 04@$1 08 for Prime to Choice White. OATS—Mixed and White, 68c.@71c.; Fancy White, 74c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 25. WHISKY firm at $1 05. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 50@$33 75, the latter for extra heavy. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD dull at 18¼c. for choice kettle, and 21c. for keg. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS, $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firm and in demand; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT firmer; Old, $1 25@$1 30; New, $1 15@$1 20; New White, $1 40. CORN advancing and very scarce; sales at 78c.@80c. RYE firmer at 95c. OATS firm at 73c.@76c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 179 hhds. at $5 50@$17 25. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $33. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Sides. BACON, 14¼c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c.@18¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD dull at 19¼c.@19½c. BUTTER unchanged. EGGS dull at 13c.@14c. GOLD, 135, buying. EXCHANGE dull at par. MONEY easy.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 23.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR fairly active, and low and medium grades advanced 25c.@50c.; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7; Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firmer; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 68; White, $1 70@$1 78. CORN firmer; Prime White, $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 08@$1 10. OATS dull at 70c. for Prime New. MESS PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib, 19c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 23½c.@24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY—Stock very scarce; would probably command $1 10.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 121 bales; for the week, gross, 888 bales; net, 458 bales. Exports of the week—Coastwise, 310 bales; to New-York, 2,248 bales. Stock, 60,800 bales. Sales to-day, 16 bales; for the week, 1,458 bales. Market steady; Middlings, 32½c. GOLD, 135¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149¾; New-York Sight ¼ ꝑ cent. premium. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13¾c. MOLASSES—Prime fermenting 63c. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE—Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN scarce; White, $1 25. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $28. PORK, $34 75. BACON retailing at 15½c., 18¾c., and 19¾c. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Keg, 21¼c.@22¼c.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm at a nominal advance in prices; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN firm and higher; sales 3,700 bushels kiln-dried at 97c.; No. 1 at $1, and 8,000 bushels Warm at 87½c.; at the close No. 1 held higher. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 ꝑ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $26@$28 ꝑ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. LAKE IMPORTS—2,497,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—9,400 bushels Wheat, 389,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firm and unchanged; Double Extra, $7@$7 50. WHEAT—White excited and advanced 5c.; Amber, $1 50; No. 1 Red, $1 38½; No. 2 Red, $1 33; No. 2 Old, $1 36@$1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65. CORN active and advanced 5c.; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 98c.; rejected, 80c., closing weak with no buyers at these quotations. OATS quiet and declined 6½c.; No. 1 and Michigan, 76c. RYE steady. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Small sales at 34c.@35c. for Middlings. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $5 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT very quiet; New Red, $1 50; Old do., $1 40@$1 50. RYE, $1 35. CORN unsettled, advanced 3¢c.; Yellow, $1 15@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. OATS steady; Western, 77c.@78c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 31½c.@31¾c. WHISKY firm at $1 05@$1 10.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 20; White, $1 30. CORN steady; shelled, in bulk, 85c. OATS, in bulk, 70c. RYE, $1 15. TOBACCO steady; sales 105 hhds. at $4 45@$23. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. LARD—Prime tierce, 19¼c. HAMS, 21½c. for Fancy; 22½c. for Extra. WHISKY, $1.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR quiet; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT quiet at $1 39½ for No. 1; $1 36 for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 70c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 90c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. Grain FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 699 bales; coastwise none; exports to Great Britain and other ports, none; coastwise, 712 bales; stock on hand, 1,134 bales; receipts to-day, 58 bales; exports coastwise 102 bales; sales to-day, none; for the week, 98 bales. Market dull and nominal; Middlings, 33c.; Sea Island, 50c.@$1.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 23.

COTTON quiet at 32c.; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 64 bales; receipts of the week, 131 bales; exports, 370 bales; stock, 344 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT—New, $1 25. CORN, 92c.@93c. OATS, 82c.@85c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 19¾c.@21¾c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 403 bales. Exports coastwise, 418 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 26 bales. Market dull and lower at 31c.@31½c. Sales of the week, 40 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 131 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,016 bales; stock on hand, 2,348 bales; sales of the week, 370 bales; to-day, 70 bales. Market dull. Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 14 bales; exports, 476 bales.

GALVESTON, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 134 bales; exports to Liverpool, 81 bales; stock, 266 bales. Good Ordinary, 22c.; Market quiet; sales, 30 bales.

BOSTON, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 91 bales; coastwise, 3,164 bales; total, 3,255 bales. Exports none. Stock on hand, 3,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 23.

Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. RESIN unchanged; strained, $1 65. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 90 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; exports, none. Stock on hand, 1,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 547 bales; exports, 310 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 386 bales. No market to-day; quotations nominal. Middlings, 32c.

DETROIT, Friday, July 23.

WHEAT firm; No 1 White Winter, $1 68@$1 70; No. 1 Amber, $1 45. OATS, 80c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 23.

COTTON market quiet, with but little offering; sales, 26 bales; Middlings, 32¼c.; receipts, 27 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 23.

FLOUR advanced at $5 87½. WHEAT—Sales Choice Shipping at $1 70. LEGAL TENDERS, 74½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 23.

Stocks steady and active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31¼; Reading Railroad, 47 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56½. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

GRANT is on the Beach at Long Branch, and sports one of KNOX'S Summer hats, which is very becoming to the not very handsome President. In the matter of hats he has a policy, buying always from KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway. Put a good-looking man under one of KNOX'S hats, and he may "go for" an heiress with every prospect of securing the prize. Great is KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

REPAIRING HOUSES.—No person should repair, paint or fix up a house without understanding the merits of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is the only security never broken through by burglars. Look out for worthless infringements called improvements.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, per *St. Laurent*, (Pier No. 50 North River,) close at Post Office at 6 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, per *City of London*, (Pier No. 45 North River,) close at Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	July 15	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 23—*In steamship Merrimack, for St. Thomas and Brazil.*—Hon. Henry T. Blow, United States Minister to Brazil, Mrs. Henry T. Blow, J. B. Bond, United States Consul to Para, Samuel G. Moffat, United States Consul to Pernambuco, F. Melchertson, Danish Consul to the West Indies, Manuel Garcia da Rosa, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation, Colonel Jose Miguel de Rios, Peruvian Consul to Para, Miss Susie Blow, Miss Alice Blow, Miss Nellie Blow, Miss Barton, Peter Blow, Master John Blow, Miss Mattie Blow, Miss Lulie Blow and nurse, J. T. de Miranda, Mrs. Louisa De Barras, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Greenough, C. E. Greenough, Edmund Watt, Mrs. Bovell, the 2 Misses Bovell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fowler and 2 children, Henry W. Murphy, Wm. T. Seward, Theo. E. Borott, L. Baum, M. Toro, G. Elliott, Dr. N. H. McGirk, John Spidell, Andrew Clark, Heindrich Furbringer, Dr. Joseph Whitmore, George Eaton, Mr. Rosali, Joaquin Sampierio, L. Moreno.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steamship Donau, from Bremen.*—Gustav Uhde, F. L. Joanculus, G. F. Beck, Dr. J. A. Pwepe, P. E. Stahlknecht, Fritz Langenberg and wife, H. L. Levy and family, Emma Hemann, General G. W. Mauk and wife, Hauptmann V. Schellha, Mrs. Mehrtens, Mr. Hubbell, Dr. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Folz, Ch. Reicke, R. Wessely, and others in the second cabin.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—T. J. Bergner, Fred. Mayer, Samuel Newton and family, C. Helms and family, John Young and family, Rev. Mr. Innocent and family, J. Boyle, U. S. N., Mrs. Williams, Mrs. N. A. Venables, Dr. Jno. W. Scott, Rev. Charles Wadsworth and family, C. J. Miles, Mrs. J. L. Hammond, child and servant, F. P. de Almeida, A. A. S. Palminos, C. J. Emery and wife, U. S. N., Mrs. Dana and child, Mrs. Magrath and 2 children, Mr. Kemble and daughter, James Allwood, Mrs. Husband, N. A. Sweet, F. W. Maw, J. N. Recure, Manuel M. d'Yeasu, R. E. Watkins, C. Goodman, Jr., S. W. D. Jackson, J. E. Lambert, Geo. W. Weymouth, Captain Kemble, Charles Hartshorn, F. Meinecke and wife, Mrs. Mustin, Thos. Carroll, Jas. Reddington, A. Torrer, J. McNeil, Jas. McKay, C. H. Cleveland, J. L. McGowan, Captain John Crosbie and wife, S. E. Josephi, Mrs. J. Griswold and child, Thos. Hartness, Mrs. Anna Howard, W. A. Kendall, H. D. Lane, Mrs. J. Smith, A. Hughes, P. Hyland, Mrs. E. Williams and child, Mme. E. Percival, Wm. Halpine, Mrs. M. Churchill.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises. 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 56 | Gov. Island. 8 45 | Hell Gate..10 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Merrimac, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; W. Taber, Pennington, Galveston, Lowe Ref. Steamship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Dexter, Taylor, San Francisco, G. W. Sutton; Jaypore, (Br.,) McMillan, Liverpool, Arkali & Tufts; Queen of the Mersey, (Br.,) Robertson, Liverpool, via Quebec, Arkall & Tufts.

Barks Milton, Clark, Bristol, Eng., Tupper & Beattie; Washington, Hanson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Son Freya, (Norw.,) Petterson, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pontecoroo, (Norw.,) Dahl, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agder, (Norw.,) Herricksen, Gloucester, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Jane Young, (Br.,) Purdy, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thos. Whitney, (Br.,) Butterfield, Stettin, Thompson & Hunter.

Brigs J. H. Kennedy, Rich, Savannah, N. L. McCready; Glaucus, (Br.,) Currie, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Peri, (Br.,) Perkins, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Antagonist, (Br.,) Kendrick, Harbor Grace, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steamship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen July 10, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Needles at 4 P. M., 13th. Had fine weather up to the Banks. S. E. of Cape Race had a hurricane which lasted about 19 hours. Since then had light westerly winds and much fog.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall July 15, with mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Amoy March 29, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Had light winds and calms down the China sea; passed Anjier April 25; very poor trades across the Indian Ocean; passed Cape of Good Hope June 3. May 11, lat. 23 S., lon. 66 E., exchanged signals with ship Prince Frederick William, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool; May 15, lat. 25 S., lon. 60 E., exchanged signals with bark Betty, (Dutch,) from Calicut for Amsterdam; May 22, lat. 28 S., lon. 43 E., spoke bark Gefle, (Swed.,) from Sourabaya for Amsterdam; June 4, lat. 36 S., lon. 19 E., exchanged signals with bark Mary Spencer, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Batavia. After passing the Cape experienced strong W. N. W. gales, followed by a long spell of calm weather. Passed the Island of St. Helena June 22. June 18, lat. 20 S., lon. 2 E., exchanged signals with ships Eastern Belle and Greyhound, from Bombay for Liverpool; June 19, lat. 18 S., lon. 3 E., signalized bark Queen of Trumps, (Br.,) from Manila for London. Crossed the equator July 2, in lon. 36 W., since which time have had good N. E. trades. Took a pilot 22, from boat Ariel Paterson, 42 miles S. E. of Barnegat.

Ship Escort, Whitman, San Francisco 111 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to J. & J. Stuart. Left San Francisco March 25; passed Cape Horn May 24, and crossed the equator in Atlantic June 24, in lon. 36 32. Had light winds and fine weather almost the entire passage.

Ship Athlete, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Robertson, Alicante 48 ds., with old iron, &c., to Arkell & Tufts. Had light winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed Gibraltar June 10. July 19, lat. 39 56, lon. 67 13, passed steamship Smidt, hence for Bremen.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, Gaboon, W. C. A., 42 ds., with palm oil and dyewood to Yates & Porterfield. Crossed the equator June 28, in lon. 40. No date, lat. 29 30, lon. 68 42, spoke brig E. Mille, bound to Cardenas. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Thos. Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.) Turk's Island 8 ds. in ballast and 6 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had fine weather entire passage.

Bark Lakemba, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brown, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Callao, (of Columbia Falls, Me.,) Bucknam, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Robt. Bellona. Has had light westerly winds and calms.

Brig Excelsior, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Duncan McCall—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light winds and fine weather. Left no vessels.

Brig O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Le Dein, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co. Crossed the equator June 21, in lon. 29 10. Had light winds and calms. Had 4 men in hospital in Rio Janeiro, of whom 2 died of yellow fever.

Schr. Fear Not, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Had light winds entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Pilot Bride, Blatchford, Humacoa 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. C. H. Kelley, Reed, Apalachicola 17 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, ——, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Stelman, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. C. Mathews, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. William Donnelly, Lynch, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. David Webster, Miller, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Nickerson, New-Haven, for South Amboy.

Schr. Frank Coffey, Reynolds, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Drisko, Whiting, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Adelaide, Hutchings, Steuben, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wave, Faulkingham, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Fanny Keating, Daniels, Bath 5 ds., with lumber to Simmons & Richards.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Kane, Cutler 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Sanborn, Machias 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Bearse, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Fannie M. Johnson, Sparks, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Traveler, Adams, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Anna Collins, Collins, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sardinia, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Matanzas, Spragg, Newburg, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. E. J. Kingsland, Peters, Northport.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Isabel, Hoyt, Mianus.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Leesburg, Chase, Bridgeport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Elizabeth & Ellen, Childs, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.

Sloop Flying Scud, Young, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, N., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamship Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; ship America, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Nabob, from Padang; Star, from Glasgow; brigs Haitienne, from Cape Town; Eugenia, from Turk's Island; C. C. Colson, from Mobile; schr. Galena, from Turk's Island.

The dismasted ship or bark before reported seen off Nantucket, was towed into Tarpaulin Cove to-day by the steamer Island Home, and beached. She is apparently an English built vessel. It is believed that she will prove to be the British bark Harriet Leivesley, which was run down some weeks since by the steamship Hammonia, as before reported.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Arr. schr. Sarah Cullen, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer A. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; brig Adelaide, for Providence; schr. C. W. Elwell, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Hunter, from Sagua; brigs Alfred, from Conception; Chesapeake, from Demerara.

Passed out, barks May Queen and Lap Wing, for Rio; brigs Cleta, for West Indies; Halifax, for Nova Scotia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 21, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia for Boston; S. S. Lains, Rockland for New-York; Marion Draper, Gardiner for New-York.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Almira Wooley, Gloucester for Philadelphia; Dexalo, Calais for Pawtucket.

Sld. brigs Eugenia, John Lewis, Mary Olivia; schrs. Walter H. Thorndike, L. P. Knight, Malabar, J. L. Worthington, Amanda Powers, Red Jacket, Fannie Mitchell, Harriet Newell, New-Zealand, Olive Avery, Wm. E. Barnes, and P. S. Lindsey.

22d, A. M.—Arr. and sld. brig J. Howland, Philadelphia for Boston; schr. Sidney Price, do. for Portsmouth. Also arr. schr. Addie Fuller, Philadelphia for Salisbury; Willie Martin, Potomac River for orders.

Sld. schr. Dexalo.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Arr. ship Frank N. Thayer, of Boston.

Cld. ship Simon, for Sydney.

WILMINGTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Valkyrien, (Norw.,) from Rio Janeiro, which arrived the 22d, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—cargo to James Patrick & Co.

Notice to Mariners.

MEDITERRANEAN—FRANCE, SOUTH COAST.

Alteration in St. Tropez Light.

The French Government has given notice, that the following alteration has been made in the light at St. Tropez, south coast of France.

The light is now elevated 51 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The iron pillar which supported the light has been replaced by a tower of masonry, 36 feet high, and its position, as given, is in lat. 43 16 22 N., lon. 6 38 E. from Greenwich.

AFRICA—NORTH COAST—ALGERIA.

Fixed Light on Cape Bougaroni.

The Governor-General of Algiers has given notice, that from the 1st day of July, 1869, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bougaroni, Algeria.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 564 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen for a distance of 31 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower is built of stone, attached to the north side of the keeper's dwelling. Position, as given, is in lat. 37 5 N., lon. 6 30 E. from Greenwich.

By order of the Light-House Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts: Mediterranean General, Nos. 2,158 and 2,718 a; Hyeras to Rade d'Agay, No. 2,680; and Cape Carbon to Fratelli rocks, No. 251. Also, Mediterranean Lights List, No. 135.

Spoken, &c.

Florence Louisa—Bark, (of Liverpool,) bound east, June 23, lat. 33 13, lon. 40 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Gaboon, W. C. A., June 12, bark Edith Rose, to sail for New-York in 14 ds.

ASPINWALL, July 1.—Arr. schr. J. Prince, Howes, Bocas del Toro; 3d, brig Bogota, Ross, New-York; 9th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; 12th, schr. Starlight, Robinson, Elizabethport.

Cld. July 3.—Schr. J. Prince, Howes, Grand Cayman; 13th, brig Bogota, Ross, New-York; 15th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The Cunard steamship Java, Captain Cook, which sailed from New-York July 14, arrived at this port at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship The Queen, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 23.—The steamship Silesia, from New-York July 13, arrived at this port at 3 A. M. to-day.

GLASGOW, July 23.—The steamship Acadia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

The best Household Soap in America, and steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and economical. Sold by first-class Grocers generally. Depot, 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 445, July 23, 1869.
67, 14, 36, 51, 73, 49, 46, 17, 2, 52, 56, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 446, July 23, 1869.
9, 55, 51, 14, 3, 49, 59, 47, 12, 4, 21, 66.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 469, July 23, 1869.
44, 25, 69, 41, 38, 10, 30, 51, 33, 42, 64, 48.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 470, July 23, 1869.
24, 11, 12, 41, 14, 55, 28, 34, 60, 56, 16, 27.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES
IN FRANCE.
EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS PAPERS
OF WONDERFUL CURES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLICS, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS. TWENTY DROPS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, IN A TUMBLER OF THE SEINE WATER AND OTHER DRINKING WATERS CONTAINING LARGE QUANTITIES OF CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, MAGNESIUM, LIMESTONE, AND OTHER DIURETIC AND DIARRHŒATIC CONSTITUENTS, THAT RUNS THROUGH THE SYSTEM LIKE QUICKSILVER, CAUSING THE MOST PAINFUL DISCHARGES FROM THE BOWELS AND BLADDER, PROTECTS ALL WHO DRINK OF THESE WATERS FROM PAIN, INCONVENIENCE AND CONTINUED DRAINING, EITHER FROM THE BOWELS OR URINARY PASSAGES.
GREAT CURE OF
OVARIAN TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH BY
RADWAY' SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Some weeks since trustworthy information was sent us of the marvelous cures effected by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in Paris, of persons suffering painful discharges from the bowels and urinary passages, caused by the drinking of the Seine and other waters, and of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colics, &c., and diabetes, urinary diarrhœa, weakness, irritation and inflammation of the bladder, by diluting twenty drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a tumbler of water. The Ready Relief used in this way proved not only a sure cure, stopping the most severe pain in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, but was found to be a more strengthening tonic, appetizing and delightfully refreshing beverage than the best French brandies or bitters. As a further evidence of the superior excellence of Dr. Radway's remedies, and the wonderful success they are meeting with in France, especially Paris, the home of medical genius and the city of modern sciences, where the most eminent of American physicians go to complete their medical knowledge, we present the following unsolicited and free-will testimonial of the great curative virtues of Dr. Radway's remedies, from the CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE,

Published at No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris, July 12, 1869.

It will be seen by this report that Radway's Ready Relief has cured "Asiatic Cholera;" RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, "CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA;" Radway's Pills, "the best purgative and corrector of the system."

These simple medicines have outcured and achieved a complete conquest over the best medical skill in Paris, in fact of the world. Dr. Radway would here state that the following testimonial was published without his knowledge, never having correspondence or business with said newspaper, and the publication of the same in the *Gazette* he can only attribute to the sincere regards of the publishers for the "Public Good." The great success of these remedies in Paris, where our American doctors go to perfect themselves in medical knowledge, leave them very far in the rear. Radway's Remedies beat the instructors of our medical men. Read the testimony:

"THE EFFICACY OF ROOTS AND HERBS.

The march of experimental science, since the beginning of the present century, is something astonishing. The great treasury of nature has been opened, and though we have but just put our hands on what lies under the lid, we have seen enough to infer what is below, and what is yet in store for us.

The dark ages wasted much time in strife and ignorance, and were still infants in the march of improvement, but better things are daily dawning upon us. Thus, to confine our attention to our walk of improvement in science, what strides have been made toward purifying our cities and improving our medical treatment. The Romans, it is true, had found the salutary virtues of water, and used it freely. But water is only one (and a great one) among a thousand sanitary powers that lie neglected at our feet.

We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that every root and grass at our feet has virtues beyond price. Yet the very dog and cat might have taught us the truth; and now civilized man has often to go to the savage to receive the secret of some wondrous power in a neglected herb.

Happy man to have reached a day when the sanguinary and poisonous phase of mineral drugging is nearly over. It is evident that a milder vegetarian materia medica will soon supersede it; and the remark of Napoleon I. to Dr. Corvisart, 'You have killed more men than I have,' will not be applicable to future leeches.

We have been led to these reflections by considering Dr. RADWAY'S new and admirable discovery, which appears destined to supersede much of the misery and mischief caused by what has hitherto been called Medical Treatment. It would exceed our limits to expatiate on all that it has been proved to do; but we may add that ample experience has now shown that consumption and scrofula, even in aggravated forms, give way before it, and that it has the rare power of dissolving calculi.

Then, again, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sure cure for cholera, and will stop the most violent pain, either internal or external, in from one to twenty minutes. Nor can the charge of imperfect testing be applied to it, for it was tried throughout the war, both as a preventive and cure of all malignant and malarious fevers, dysentery, colds and rheumatisms, and the result was marked success.

Then, again, RADWAY'S PILLS are a perfect boon to a large class of invalids, for they are both a purgative and corrective.

One of these pills used as a dinner pill insures a good digestion, and will cure dyspepsia.

We may add, for the interest of those in Europe ignorant of the matter:

That the secret of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent in curing Consumption and Scrofula, of dissolving Tumors, Calculi, Stone, Gall Stone, is its Resolving properties of melting away, so to speak, of hard substances; of its supplying the blood with the constituents of life, vigor, strength, richness and purity, and enabling this great source of life to hold in solution all its constituents. It is not an accidental discovery of simples, gathered at random by inexperienced persons, but a scientific combination of vegetable substances yielding great medicinal properties—culled from the vegetable kingdom by experienced botanists, and subject to the tests of the most searching and powerful chemical analysis—and combined and associated so as to secure perfect harmony of the ingredients used, in accordance of their PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS; in fact, it is the most scientific combination of ingredients, possessing medicinal or remedial properties of the vegetable kingdom in vogue. Truly has Dr. Radway, of New-York, given to the Old World in his Ready Relief and Sarsaparillian Resolvent the nucleus of a new system of medicine.

That it is entirely composed of ROOTS and HERBS.

That it is in such repute in America that it has large laboratories in New-York and at Montreal.

In short, it appears full time that the attention of Europe should be directed to this great advocate in medical treatment, which amounts to almost a revolution, overthrowing the *ancien régime* of mineral poisons and violent purgatives.

It would occupy too much space to dwell on the valuable additions to medical knowledge and *materia medica* that have been first condemned as quackery, and ultimately received with open arms. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; that of Peruvian bark; that of the stethoscope; and countless others, have been at first ridiculed and scouted, and then adopted.

So with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The evidence of its efficacy is full and before the public. It is amply sufficient to prove that it is the policy of the public to adopt it generally. Medicine is no longer a secret art, to be confined to the sanctuary of the initiated. A knowledge of the healing art is open to all who choose to inquire. Corporate bodies have often proved impediments to great improvements, and it would be well for mankind if, in this great question, they would examine for themselves, and test the truth by results."

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries, or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions. The known ingredients of Dr. Radway's Resolvent were claimed by Sir Benj. Brodie—used in their crude form, uncombined, to possess the power of dissolving stone in the bladder—and curing all irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, of correcting and checking great and involuntary discharges of water, and now in the present improved and scientific combination of these ingredients in the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, it will more effectually cure and remove Tumors and all other hard substances.

It is called RESOLVENT, for it discusses and melts away Tumors, Nodes, Hard Swellings, Lumps, Concretions, in the Joints, Groin, Testes, Bladder, Kidneys, &c., and will save the patient the painful necessity of undergoing operations of the surgeon's knife.

The following letter or certificate of cure was received on the 20th day of July, 1869. The lady is unknown to us, but she is well known in Beverly, Mass.; those interested can write her, and make inquiries of her status of the Selectmen of the town. We publish the letter at the lady's request.

TUMOR OF 12 YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for 12 years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. * * * HANNAH B. KNAPP.

This lady was cured of tumors of twelve years' growth by six bottles of Resolvent. This is truly remarkable. But the sick must bear in mind that tumors of the same character in different persons do not all yield as quick in one as in another, as much depends on the condition of health, state of the blood, character and condition of monthly periods and previous health. Some persons may have to take twenty-four bottles, whereas others are cured by six bottles but persevere with the medicine, and a cure is certain.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by druggists and at DR. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 439 St. Paul-st., Montreal.